

JUN 26 1943

A VALLEY OF PEACE (Illustrated)

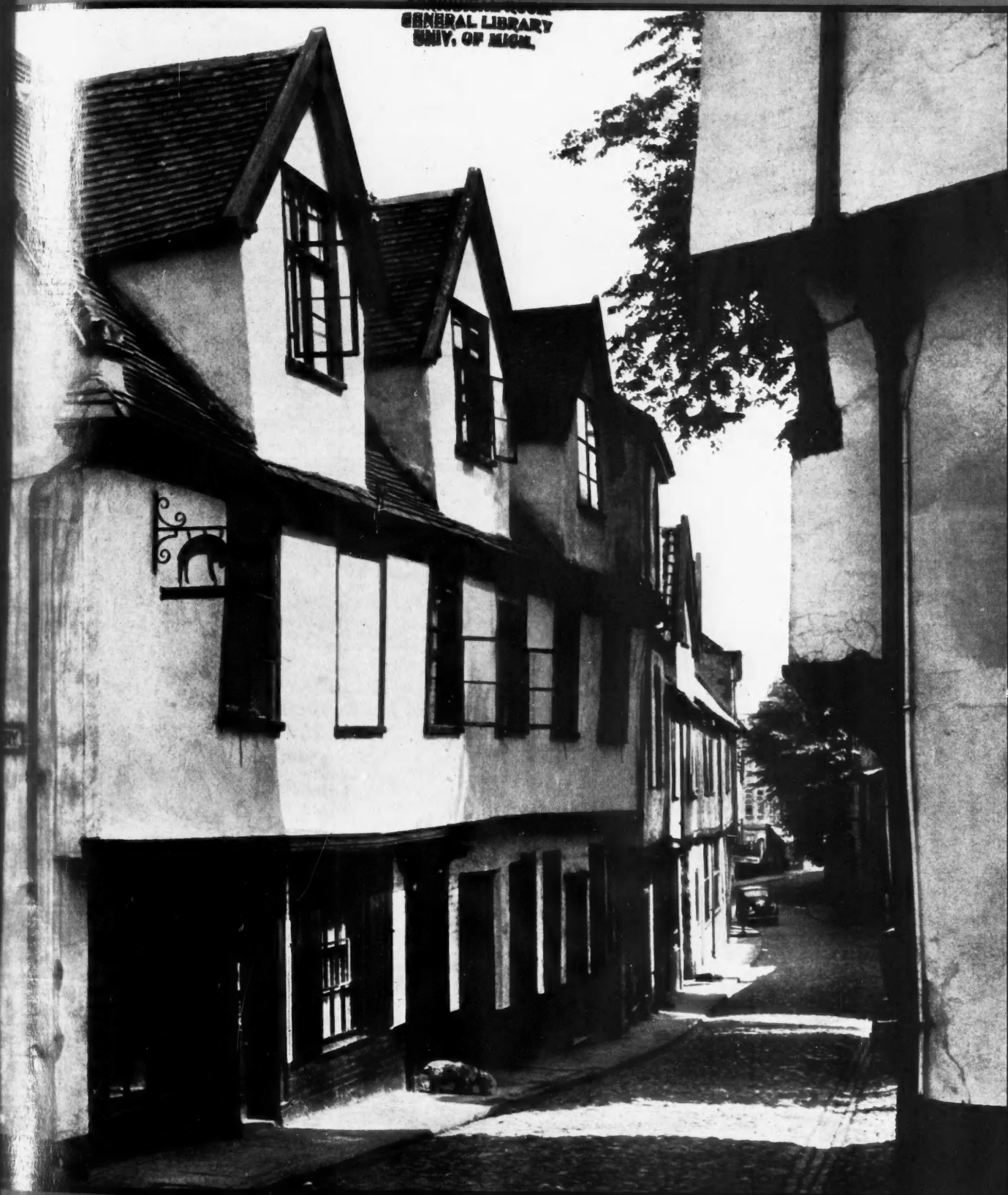
COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

JUNE 4, 1943

ONE SHILLING & SIXPENCE

GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.



WINDY GABLES: AN OLD STREET IN NORWICH

E. W. Tattersall

PERSONAL

ASPREY'S, 168, New Bond Street, W.1. are prepared to purchase for cash Eternity Rings, modern Jewellery, Platinum and Gold Wedding Rings, etc.

ADVANTAGEOUS to Executors, Trustees, and Private Owners. — Very GOOD PRICES ASSURED for Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver, Jewellery, Pictures, Books, Porcelain, etc., at the weekly Auction Sales of **PHILLIPS, SON & NEALE**, 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street (Established 1786). (Sales of the above property can also be promptly arranged by private treaty.) Tel.: Mayfair 2424. Ref. W.T.L. Auction announcements, *Daily Telegraph* every Monday, *The Times* every Tuesday.

AUCTIONS, Big Demand and Keen Competition means highest prices obtained for FURS, WEARING APPAREL, LINEN at sales by Auction. Sales held each week. Consult the Auctioneers of 130 years' standing, **DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, LTD.**, Auctioneers and Valuers, 26, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2. Tel.: Temple Bar 1181-2.

BOWLS. A REMINDER for after the war. **JACQUES LAWN BOWLS** show a bias in your favour. Hand made by craftsmen.—**JOHN JACQUES & SON, LTD.**, makers of fine Sports and Games Equipment since 1785, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

CARS! We require several 16 to 40 h.p. modern Cars in good condition, also one or two very low mileage 8 to 12 h.p. Saloons. We shall be pleased to inspect and pay cash.—**SPIKINS**, Heath Road, Twickenham. Telephone: Popesrope 1035.

CECIL DAVIS specialises in the finest English and Irish glass. Large selection of Georgian and other antique table glass suitable for wedding gifts. Also fine English China.—3, Grosvenor Street, New Bond Street, W.1.

CLOTHING WANTED, also for SALE or HIRE. Suits, Riding Kit, Boots, Furs, Binoculars, Cameras, Trunks, Sporting Guns, Fishing Tackle, Furniture, Linen. CASH for parcels. All-British Firm. Established 25 years.—**GORDON GIBSON AND CO.**, 131 and 141, Edgware Road, Marble Arch. Padd. 3779 and 9808.

COCKTAIL CABINET required (mahogany or rosewood preferred). State dimensions, details, price to Box 2128, c/o DAWSON'S, 129, Cannon Street, E.C.4.

COIFFURE. An enchanting "CORONET OF CURLS," with its tonic effect upon your personality, will do much to remove an inferiority complex! Instantly adjusted with less trouble than putting on your hat! Invaluable when you are unable to visit your hairdresser. (A pattern of your hair will enable me to quote you the cost.)

MONSIEUR GEORGES BARRANGER (FRENCH) FRENCH POSTICHER, MAISON GEORGES, 38/40 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1 (only address)

Telephone: Victoria 5943 (appointments) Victoria 5944 (offices and general).

DIAMONDS, JEWELS, GOLD, ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER, etc. Competitive bidding brings high prices at our Auction Sales, and we strongly advise you consult **MESSRS. JOHNSON, DYMOND & SON, LTD.** (Est. 1793), 24-25, Gt. Queen Street, London, W.C.2, before parting with your valuables. Sales held weekly. Advice gratis.

DIAMONDS, JEWELS, GOLD, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER PLATE, ETC., urgently required for Export. Highest cash prices. The largest buyers in the Country are **BENTLEY & CO.**, 65, New Bond Street (facing Brook Street), W.1. Tel.: Mayfair 0851.

EDUCATION. COULD YOU ADDRESS a public meeting to-night with notice? **RAPIDISM** will develop you (1) mental alertness, (2) personal courage.—Write now for free booklet to **THE RAPIDISM INSTITUTE**, E117, Tuiton House, London, S.W.19.

FINE COKE (Breeze), for steam raising, U/F stokers, greenhouse boilers, etc., 19/6 ton at works. Trucks any station. 8,000 tons released.—Box 205.

FOOD IN WAR-TIME. A series of five lectures each Tuesday in June, at 3 p.m., Langham Hotel, by Commander Geoffrey Bowles, R.N. Admission 2/-, including tea. Apply **SOCIETY OF HERBALISTS**, 21, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.

GOLD, Silver, Diamonds, Jewellery, convert into cash NOW while prices are high. Registered parcels receive same attention as personal transactions.—**HARRODS LTD.**, London, S.W.1. Sloane 1234.

JACK BARCLAY, LTD. A wonderful investment, a ROLLS-ROYCE or BENTLEY car of pre-war workmanship and material. Send 1d. stamp (Paper Control requirements) for Comprehensive Stock List, 12 and 13, St. George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1. Mayfair 7444.

LADDERED STOCKINGS invisibly mended in three days. Send or call, **BELL INVISIBLE MENDERS, LTD.**, 73d, New Bond Street, W.1.

LADY would like to buy good second-hand LARK COAT.—Please send particulars to Box 389.

MINIATURES, Treasured Memories! Exquisitely painted from any photograph. 3 gns. Old miniatures perfectly restored.—**VALERIE SERRE**, 24, Durham Road, Wimbledon, S.W.20. Wim. 5459. Est. 1760.

MONOMARK, Permanent confidential London address. Letters redirected immediately. 5-pa. Royal patronage. Write **BM/MONOT**, W.C.1.

NURSE OLLIVER, Colonic lavage, insomnia, colds, obesity, headaches, indigestion. Tel.: Mayfair 1085.

PETERSTOW COURT, ROSS-ON-WYE. In addition to our well-known Preparatory Course for candidates for the I. of H. Examination, we cater both for the beginner and the advanced rider in the following Courses:—

PRACTICAL HORSEMANSHIP
DRESSAGE
JUMPING, ELEMENTARY AND ADVANCED
SHOW JUMPING
SPECIALISTS IN DRESSAGE AND JUMPING. We teach the True Balanced Seat. A revelation in smooth, co-ordinated riding. We handle and train young and old horses and school jumpers.—**R. E. PRITCHARD**, ex-F. H. Fellow and Instructor of The Institute of the Horse.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

1/6 per line. Personal 2/- (Min. 3 lines.)

PERSONAL

PERSIAN LAMB COAT for disposal. As new, and excellently cut. Will accept very reasonable price.—Box 400.

R.A.F. urgently require Leica and Contax Cameras. We guarantee to pass them on. Top prices given. Other Cameras, Enlargers, Cinemas, Projectors, Prism Binoculars, Drawing Instruments wanted.—**WALLACE HEATON LTD.**, 127, New Bond Street, London, W.1. (May 7511), 47, Berkeley Street, 166, Victoria Street, or "City Sale" City Branches.

SUNLIGHT and Foam Baths, Massage, Colonic Lavage, are invaluable in cases of rheumatism, catarrh, and general debility.—**MRS. GORDON**, 39, Cumberland Court, Marble Arch, W.1. (Amb. 2575).

THOMAS & SONS, knickerbocker breeches can be made satisfactorily from self measurements. Forms and patterns of cloth will be sent on application, 5, Carlos Place, Grosvenor Sq., W.1.

TRAVEL. If you MUST travel, consult the **ABC (RAILWAY GUIDE)**, published every month. To ensure receiving copy, a definite order essential owing to paper restrictions: 3s. per copy, or 38s. per annum.—Write to: **PUBLISHERS**, 143, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

WARNING & GILLOW buy good-quality Second-hand Merchandise. Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Furs, China and Glass, Silverware.—Oxford Street, W.1.

WATCHES WANTED. New, old, disused, or out-of-order. Top prices paid. Send registered. Cash or offer by return.—**KAYS (C.L.)**, 19, Hopwood Avenue, Manchester 4.

WATER DIVINING, THE OASIS Pocket DIVINING ROD. Anyone can use it. Price 10/-.—**ARTS**, Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS! Visitors to London should see the superb stock of Antique Furniture, Glass and China at **THE GENERAL TRADING CO. (MAYFAIR)**, LTD., 1, 3, and 5, Grantham Place, Park Lane, London, W.1.

WE REPAIR AND BUY, Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Plate, China, Glass, Gramophones, Umbrellas, etc. Inquiries welcomed. Representative can call in London area.—**HUGHES (Ground Floor)**, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 0134.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Public, please remember that **BRUFORD'S OF EXETER**, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, will value or purchase for cash Jewels and Silver. Ancient or Modern. Call by appointment.—Phone: EXETER 54901.

WANTED

ADDERS, CALCULATORS, TYPEWRITERS and **SAFES**, etc., wanted FOR CASH. Highest prices.—**TAYLORS**, 74, Chancery Lane, London, Holborn 3793.

APPAREL. Highest prices returned for discarded Lounge Suits, Overcoats, Furs. Clothing of all kinds. Private owners may send with safety to Dept. C. L. **JOHNSON, DYMOND AND SON, LTD.** (Est. 1793), 24-25, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

CADDY SPOONS: Georgian Silver only. Must be well marked. Post details to: J. D. HARRIS, 5 Avon Road, Larchmont, N.Y., U.S.A.

CARPETS AND RUGS BOUGHT. All sizes. **PEREZ, ENGLISH AND PERSIAN CARPET SPECIALISTS**, 168, Brompton Road, S.W.3. Ken. 9879. Between Harrods and Brompton Oratory.

CLOTHING—MISS MANN AND SHACKLE. We buy high prices for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's discarded or misfit clothing; Furs, Linen, Silver, Old Gold, Jewellery, etc. Offer or cash by return for consignment sent. Est. 1860.—**FERN HOUSE**, Norbiton, Surrey.

CLOTHING. Packages of ladies', gent's, and children's unwanted clothing forwarded to **MRS. J. PAMMENTON, WAVERLEY HOUSE**, GREAT HORTON, BRADFORD, YORKS. TEL.: 3470, are immediately examined and postal orders dispatched by return. Goods are then repacked, remaining intact for one week. In event of dissatisfaction with price offered on receipt of such intimation, together with P.O., goods are immediately returned (carriage paid to sender). Highest prices given. Established 30 years. Evening wear not accepted.

"COUNTRY LIFE" from 1912 to 1916; preferably loose copies.—Box 340

FIREARMS (old), rapiers, cannon, coach horns, models, native curios, sets chessmen, flower paper-weights, and antique jewellery bought.—**PEARL CROSS**, 35, St. Martin's Court, W.C.2.

HAVANA CIGARS. Advertiser would like buy some for own smoking; any quantity. State price.—44, Sidmouth Road, N.W.2.

JUNE, 1942, AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE wanted. Price up to 7/-.—**DAVID JEFFCOCK**, High House, Ick, Bealings, Suffolk.

MAGIC, ASTROLOGY, YOGA. Books on Occultism WANTED to purchase. Send for Catalogue, **THE ATLANTIS BOOKSHOP**, 48a, Museum Street, London, W.C.1. HOL. 2120.

MOSS BROS. & CO., LTD., of COVENT GARDEN, W.C.2, will pay very satisfactory prices for good quality **SADDLERY**: Bridles, Saddles (not side saddles), etc. in good condition.

PERSIAN LAMB COAT and Cape wanted. Moderate price. Approval. Or exchange fine violin in lovely case.—Box 397.

POSTAGE STAMPS. Rareties of all countries wanted for cash; also really good collections. Don't send, write first. **BEFL, PEMBERTON AND CO. LTD.**, Licensed Valuers, Leominster.

SHOTGUNS. Wanted, hammerless ejector guns of best quality; highest prices paid; send for inspection and offer.—**CHURCHILL**, Gun-makers, 32, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London.

SURPLUS FISHING TACKLE wanted. Prompt cash.—**FOSTER BROS.**, Ashbourne.

TYPEWRITERS wanted. Underwood, Remington, Royal, Smith Premier, etc. State price for cash. **WATSON'S TYPEWRITER, LTD.**, 115-117, Kingsway, W.C.2. Tel.: Holborn 0082.

Motor Cars

BROOKLANDS OF BOND STREET.—Where to buy and where to sell cars of good makes, low mileage.—103, New Bond St., W.1. May 8351.

FOR SALE

ALL WHITE Rubber Bed Sheets, 60 in. by 36 in., 30/- each. Blacklead, 7 lbs. 15/-, Waterproof Canvas Shoulder Capes, for outdoor workers, 2/9 each. Pine Disinfectant Fluid, 16-gallon. Flexible Asbestos Sheeting, 36 in. wide, 9/- for 6 yds. Cellophane Paper, cut off, 10 in. by 12 in., 12/6 per 1,000.—**BATLEY & CO.**, Stockport.

BABY DOLL. Body white kid, jointed. Fully dressed in hand-made long clothes. Five guineas.—**MRS. KEALL**, Northgate Mansie, Salford, Lancs.

GAME ESTATES. Can still supply most goods listed pre-war, including Traps, Nets, Ferret, Dog, Poultry Appliances, Sham Eggs, Drinking, etc., Pans, "Shoots", Bolting Fuse. Do Gun Repairs.—State wants to **JOHN WHITE**, 14, Robert Road, Birmingham 20.

HONEY FOR SALE—1943 CROP. In reply to most inquiries, please note: Bookings have been closed.—**R. OWENS**, 18, Tolsey Drive, Hutton, Preston, Lancs.

HOT WATER INSTANTANEOUS. Electric Heater, suitable bath, and sundry taps. Bargain.—**I. C.**, 135, Caledonian Road, London, N.1.

LADIES' TWEEDS, soft, lasting, 14/- yd., 56 in. wide. Write for patterns.—**DENHOLM TWEEDS & BLANKETS**, Hawick, Roxburghshire.

LATHE. Any handyman can make a satisfactory LATHE from easily obtainable materials (costing approximately 40/-) from my well-thought clear diagrams and instructions. Price 2/9.—**C. B. HAMM**, "Hilltop", Bradmore Green, Coudon, Surrey.

SERIES GEN Approvals sent regularly to discerning philatelists all over the country; 6d. stamp ensures Colonial selection and bulletin. Members B.P.A. and J.P.S.—Write, **BM/FAEM**, London, W.C.1.

STAMPS! Early British Colonials.—Selections superb copies sent on approval to serious collectors. Terms 1/6 of cat. price. Also some Mint and superb used moderns.—"K", 6, Westhill Rd., S.W.18

TELEPHONE WIRE, faultily insulated, suitable for waterproof fencing, packing horticulture, etc., £21/6 (carriage paid) per mile coil. **CHEAPEST THAN A STRING!** Sample against stamp.—Write Dept. 8, c/o STREETS, 6, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

TWEEDS. Your favourite suit copied (nearest regulation style) in John Peel tweed from 4/17s. and 26 coupons. Satisfaction or money and coupons refunded. Stamp for patterns.—**REID-MAYNE**, 26, Winton, Cumberland.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

BEDFORD. **SWAN HOTEL**. First class comfort in beautiful surroundings, at a moderate price. Tel. Bedford 2074 (Management). Bedford 349111 (Visitors).

BOURNEMOUTH. **BOURNE HALL HOTEL** offers shops, scenery and plenty of sunshine. Provides admirable quarters in a central position. Bridge, billiards, warmth and plenty of breathing space.—Resident Directors, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. BRAY. From 5 gns.

CHURCH STRETTON (HIGHLANDS OF SHROPSHIRE) **THE HOTEL** (Est. 1877), h. & c. all rooms. Own produce. Gardens, lawns, etc. Recommended by **ASHLEY COURTENAY**.

EXETER. **ROUGEMENT HOTEL**—the centre of Devon. All modern amenities and comforts. Rooms with bath and toilet, en suite.

MALVERNS. Undoubtedly the best food and accommodation available. Historic House, with every modernisation, excellent fishing, boating and swimming pool. Terms 1 guinea daily each resident. Book now for holidays.—Box A.O.2, c/o 5, New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4.

MIDHURST. **SUSSEX**. **THE HISTORIC 15TH-CENTURY SPREAD EAGLE** that Gateway to the South Downs, bids you welcome.

Golf, fishing, riding close to hand. From 5 gns. to 10 gns. Tel. No. Midhurst 10.

NORTH DEVON. Retreat and Rest Home. Facilities for study, meditation, research, rest, recuperation.—Write for brochure, "The Order of the New Day." The Old Vicarage, Peters Marland, near Torrington.

PERTSHIRE. **DUNDARACH HOTEL**, PITLOCHRY. A House of Comfort (20 Bedrooms); attractively situated in own grounds of nine acres. Near station, village, etc.—Brochure from **RESIDENT PROPRIETOR**. Phone 162.

SCOTLAND, N.W. **FISHING HOLIDAY** NO PERMIT NOW REQUIRED. Culag Hotel, Lochinver, Sutherland. A modern centrally heated hotel. Extensive trout, sea trout, salmon, and sea fishings. All trout fishing free. Sea bathing. Tariff (includes breakfast, luncheon, dinner, bedroom, and attendance) 86/6 a week. Hot and cold water in each bedroom. Season: March to October. No travel permit required.—Write to J. R. SKINNER, Culag Hotel, Lochinver, Sutherland. Tel.: Lochinver 9.

SHROPSHIRE BORDERS. Bishops Offley Manor. Especially for holidays and leave. Charming peaceful country. Own produce.—**ECCELSHALL**, Stafford (Adabaston 247).

WESTWARD HO, NORTHAM. "CLEVELANDS" (NORTH DEVON). Luxurious Country Club Hotel. Tel.: Northam 300.

WINCHESTER. **ROYAL HOTEL**. In old-world St. Peter Street. Leading family hotel. Running water. Central heating. Facing own gardens. Very quiet. Garage.—Write for "C.L. Illustrated Tariff." Tel. 31.

GARDENING

MR. CUTHBERT'S GARDEN OFFERS

GROW YOUR OWN TOMATOES

YOU CAN PROVIDE large crops of this health-giving food by growing plants of this famous variety, **CUTHBERT'S "SENSATION"**. Year after year, thousands of gardeners send to me for these because they know from experience that they give the best possible results, yielding as much as 100 lbs. of fine flavoured fruit from 12 plants. This is really a wonderful opportunity to keep your family supplied throughout the summer with a surplus for bottling. Splendid POT-GROWN plants, 7/6 dozen, post 9d.; 3 dozen, 22/6. You can buy cheaper but not better plants than these.

MUSHROOMS FOR SALE

Here is a new and easy way to grow this expensive delicacy, **CUTHBERT'S PURE CULTURE SPAWN** is produced in the laboratory, the result of much scientific research which is perfected guarantees absolute positive results.

Can be grown in garden, shed or on a rough difficulty. Large and continuous supply is assured.

CUTHBERT'S PURE CULTURE MUSHROOM SPAWN is sold ready to use with simple cultural instructions. Size 1 for a bed 25 ft. 6-8-; or for 50 sq. ft., 10/6 post free. **CUTHBERT'S MUSHROOM SPAWN** is also on sale at **WOOLWORTH STORES**, 1/- packet, where you can also obtain the full range of **CUTHBERT'S FAMOUS VEGETABLE SEEDS AND FERTILISERS**.

MR. CUTHBERT, R. & C. CUT

The Nation's Nurseryman since 1891

37 GOFF'S OAK, HERTS

By Appointment to H.M. the late KING GEORGE V.

GARDENS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED.—**Sherwood Cup Chelsea Show, 1937**.—**GEORGE G. WHITELEGG**, Nurseries, Chislehurst, Kent.

PAVING STONE. Quantity old London York Paving Stone for Sale (broken).—**WILLIS**, 24, Stillehall Gardens, Chiswick. Tel. 3358.

"RETEX" (Reg.), the finest quality poultry bedding, rabbit hutch, kennels, aviaries, etc. Standard Grade; Bales of approximately 24 bushels, 29/6; 6-bushel sacks, 14/6. Fine Grade Bales of approximately 20 bushels, 35/6; 6-bushel sacks, 15/6. Delivered carriage paid home. Samples free on request.—**UNIVERSAL PEAT CO., LTD.**, Tunbridge Wells. Established 35 years.

THE EN-TOUT-CAS CO., LTD., Syston, Leicester, were for many years previous to the war, the largest makers of Hard Lawn Tennis Courts in Great Britain. They will have experts and material ready for further work the moment **THE V DAY** arrives.

Acting on the suggestion of some of the leading Tennis Clubs, they have started a Rotation list for Post-War Orders for NEW and repairs to existing Courts. Would you like them to put your name down for early post-war attention? This puts you under no obligation.

VEGETABLE AND Flower Seeds of QUALITY—we do the experimenting; not you!—**W. J. UNWIN, LTD.**, Seedsmen, Histon, Cambs.

EDUCATIONAL

LANGFORD GROVE SCHOOL is now at **LYWOOD, TITLEY, HEREFORDSHIRE** in extremely healthy and beautiful inland surroundings. **FROEBEL** Department for boys and girls from 5 upwards. Advanced courses for the older students in languages, music, the arts, dressmaking, secretarial work, and technical draughtsmanship in preparation for **ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE**, and **DESIGN SERVICES**. Swimming, riding, games. A bursaries available for children of parents in Active Service. Tel.: KINGTON 8.

PETERSTOW COURT Residential Riding Academy for Ladies. Ross-on-Wye. Successfully prepare candidates for the I. of H. Examination. Girls from 15 years of age accepted. —**Principals**, **E. E. PRITCHARD**, ex-M.F.H. Fellow and Instructor of the Institute of the Horse, and **MRS. PRITCHARD**.

SHORT STORY WRITING.—Send 4d. for booklet describing world-famous course.—**REGENT INSTITUTE** (195A), Palace Gate, W.8.

SPARE-TIME WRITING. If you are interested in writing, **FICTION, JOURNALISM, POETRY, RADIO-PLAYS**, study at **HALF-FEES** by correspondence in spare time with the **LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM**—the only School under the direct patronage of the leading newspaper proprietors. Free advice and help. "Writing for the Press," from Applications Dept. L.S.J., 57, Gordon Sq., London, W.C.1. Mus. 85.

THE TRIANGLE Secretarial College, 80, Molton Street, W.1. May, 5306-8. Residential Branch, Gerard's Cross, Bucks.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EDUCATED MAN (early 50's), energetic, keen on farm life, and with three years' experience, seeks post, preferably with accommodation for self and wife. Engineer and handyman.—Box 398.

GENTLEMAN requires post with suitable other such gentry as Estate Manager or Confidential Secretary. Comprehensive knowledge of all building maintenance, accountancy, and sound experience in practical accountancy. Great lover of the country and an inborn sensitivity to stock breeding.—Box 394.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Subject to Government Restrictions

HEAD FORESTER required for large estate in South of England, 1,000 acres woodlands. Must be fully competent with management of woodlands, plantations, and all types of woodwork and copse produce, and fully conversant with commercial side of recording and accounts. Good house available.—Apply, giving full particulars and references, to the **AGENT**, Woking Estate, Steyning, Sussex.

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS
ADVERTISING, PAGE 991

COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCIII. No. 2420.

JUNE 4, 1943

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

in direction of the Executors of the late Sir John F. Drughorn, Bart.

BORDERS OF SUSSEX AND SURREY

Close to Crawley, Horsham and St. Leonards Forest

15 miles from London. 20 miles from the South Coast. Ifield Halt Station adjoins the Estate. Three Bridges Station 3 miles, with fast and frequent electric train service to London.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

THE IFIELD ESTATE OF 1,275 ACRES

located mainly in the Parish of Ifield, about 1 mile to the west of the main Brighton Road and intersected by the River Mole.

The Estate includes :

IFIELD GOLF COURSE of 132 ACRES

including Club-house, Dormy-house, Tennis Courts, Squash Courts and Putting Course.

IFIELD COURT.

with partly moated pleasure grounds of 9 Acres.

IFIELD PARK.

with 3¼ Acres.

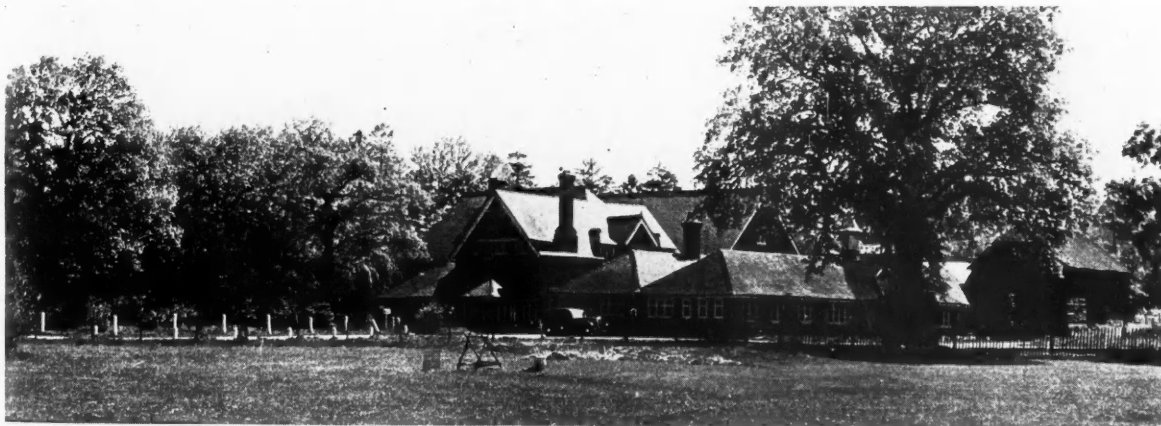


IFIELD COURT.



BROOK COTTAGE.

19 MODERN HOUSES. With 2 or 3 reception and 3 to 5 bedrooms, bathroom, offices. Close to station and golf course.
32 OTHER RESIDENCES AND ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY COTTAGES, mainly for sale separately



IFIELD GOLF CLUB HOUSE.

IFIELD COURT FARM OF 260 ACRES, (which can be increased), with magnificent set of MODEL DAIRY FARM BUILDINGS.
7 OTHER FARM HOLDINGS. 60 Acres of Woods and Plantations and principally Oak Hedgerow Timber.

Frontages and Sites for future development, with main sewers and other services and excellent transport facilities.

The Estate is practically free of Tithe and Land Tax and produces an

ACTUAL RENT ROLL
OF ABOUT

£4,650 PER ANNUM,
excluding the Golf Course and the Sporting.

THE ADVOWSON OF THE
LIVING OF IFIELD AND
THE LORDSHIP OF THE
MANOR.



HOLCOMBE.



DUFFRIES.

To be offered FOR SALE BY AUCTION as a WHOLE, or in numerous LOTS locally during the Summer (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. J. A. & H. E. Farnfield, 8, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3. Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.
Illustrated particulars and plans in preparation, price 2s. 6d. per copy.

Dayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:
Galleries, Wesdo, London



JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1. MAYFAIR 3316/7.
CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel. 334). AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS AND YEOVIL.

BETWEEN FARNHAM AND PETERSFIELD

Station 2½ miles. London 1½ hours.



THIS ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE

TO BE LET FURNISHED

TO UNDOUBTED TENANTS. LONG PERIOD PREFERRED.

6 bedrooms (2 with basins), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen ("Esse" cooker).
Main water and electricity. Constant hot water.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS. HARD TENNIS COURT.

LAWN, FLOWER, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENS.

RENT ONLY SIX GUINEAS PER WEEK

INCLUDING GARDENER'S WAGES AND GARDEN PRODUCE.

Apply Owner's Agents: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7.)

BETWEEN CHELTENHAM & EVESHAM

In a delightful small hamlet.

AN UNRIVALLED OPPORTUNITY FOR IMPROVEMENT
AS A SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

GENTLEMAN'S FARM WITH ATTRACTIVE MANOR RESIDENCE

Having 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, etc.

AMPLE FARM BUILDINGS. COTTAGE.

200 ACRES OF PASTURE, ORCHARDING, ARABLE AND WOODLAND.

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,000

AN ADJOINING HOLDING OF 10 ACRES (AT PRESENT LET) MAY ALSO
BE PURCHASED.

Particulars of: JACKSON STOPS, Land Agents, Cirencester.

ABERCOTHI HOUSE,

NANTGAREDIG, CARMARTHENSHIRE

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION SHORTLY, UNLESS
PREVIOUSLY SOLD PRIVATELY

CHARMING HOUSE, MODERNISED

3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Modern drainage.

8 ACRES

5 YEARS LEASE FISHING CAN DEFINITELY BE HAD NEARBY

Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester.

(Fol. 7225)

OXFORD—NORTHANTS BORDERS

CHARMING OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE

IN THE TUDOR STYLE.

Fine position with views over the river valley.

4 reception rooms, billiards room, 12 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Company's electric light.
Central heating.

STABLING AND GARAGES.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS. COTTAGES. FARM.

FOR SALE WITH UP TO 190 ACRES

Strongly recommended by the Agents: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton.



Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

HANTS

Easy reach of station. Situate on high ground.



A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, modern offices.
Main services. Central heating.
Fitted basins (h. & c.) in nearly all bedrooms. Stabling. Garages. 2 cottages.
Gardens and grounds, small park, 2 tennis courts, kitchen garden, etc. In all

ABOUT 23 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR.

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

(6851)

SUSSEX

400 ft. up. Sandy soil. 2 miles from a Station.



AN OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE

12 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, lounge and 4 reception rooms. Main services.
Central heating. Stabling. Garages. Cottages. Attractive grounds with rose garden, woodland, parkland, etc.

IN ALL NEARLY 79 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Sole Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

(77)

HERTS—FAVOURITE DISTRICT

23 miles from London.

AN UNIQUE AND ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE IN AN OLD GARDEN. 9 or 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Basins
in some bedrooms. Central heating. Main water and electricity. Garage for 2 cars. Beautiful grounds (well kept). Good kitchen garden.

4½ ACRES IN ALL. FOR SALE OR TO BE LET FURNISHED.

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

SOUTH CORNISH COAST



A FREEHOLD RESIDENCE standing high up in a sheltered position overlooking a famous Cove.

3 reception rooms, 15 bedrooms, bathroom.

Company's electric light. Local water supply. Telephone.

Cliff garden of about

3 ACRES

Golf links 2 miles.

PRICE FREEHOLD

£3,500

Vacant Possession.



Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,459)

FRONTAGE TO THE RIVER THAMES

Berkshire. London under 30 miles.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

AN HISTORIC OLD RESIDENCE, modernised regardless of expense and occupying a fine situation close to the River Thames. The House stands in its own park and was built over 200 years ago of brick with old chimney-stacks and faces South-west in a secluded situation. It is approached by a long drive with two lodges at the entrance and contains: Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, modern offices with kitchen (with "Aga" cooker and built-in furniture).

Complete central heating. Companies' electric light and water. Telephone. Modern drainage. Stabling. Garage for 3 cars. THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are easily maintained and comprise lawns with fine old cedar tree, boathouse, hard tennis court, rose garden, walled kitchen garden, parkland. In all nearly 30 ACRES.

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,436)

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

30 MILES NORTH-WEST OF LONDON

About 200 yds. from a famous Golf Course.

Is well from bus service and 2 main railway stations within easy reach.

THE HOUSE has been modernised and restored and fitted with every convenience, standing 600 ft. up in an enclosed deer park. Lounge hall, sitting and dining rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating. Companies' electricity and water. Excellent water supply. Septic tank drainage.



Modern cottage. Stabling. Garage

TIMBERED GROUNDS in good order, with golf course, fully stocked kitchen garden, orchard.

IN ALL ABOUT
12 ACRES

Owner's Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,113)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:
Galleries, Wesdo, London

Regent 0293/3377
Reading 4441

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; 1, STATION ROAD, READING

Telegrams:

"Nichanyer, Piccy, London"
"Nicholas, Reading"

BUCKS

On high ground, 3 miles from Beaconsfield.



TO BE SOLD

THIS BEAUTIFULLY
APPOINTED MODERN
RESIDENCE

11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, hall and 2 reception rooms. Cosy water and electric light. Central heating. 2 garages. Ample barns and sheds. 3 cottages.

NEARLY 47 ACRES

Particulars of: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

BETWEEN WORCESTER & TENBURY

Overlooking the lovely Teme Valley. 500 ft. above sea level.

A FINE OLD QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

OF SOME HISTORICAL INTEREST,

with 16 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices. Main electric light. Central heating. Excellent water supply.

OUTBUILDINGS, GARAGE, COWSTALLS, STABLING, ETC.
PARTLY WALLED GARDEN.

6 ACRES

MORE LAND AVAILABLE.

Particulars of: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

BUCKS, NEAR STOKE POGES

Secluded position adjoining common. 30 minutes Town.



MOST ATTRACTIVELY APPOINTED RESIDENCE. 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity. Company's water. Central heating. GARAGE, COTTAGE and other useful outbuildings. SHADY MATURED GARDENS, HARD TENNIS COURT, partly walled kitchen garden. All about 4½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £6,250. POSSESSION CHRISTMAS NEXT (possibly earlier).

Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above. (6412)

IN LONDON'S GREEN BELT—UNDER 20 MILES

Unique position with panoramic views due South.



THIS REALLY SUPERB HOUSE OF LONG LOW TUDOR ATMOSPHERE. COMPLETELY DESIGNED AND ERECTED RECENTLY BY NOTED ARCHITECT FOR HIS OWN OCCUPATION. NO EXPENSE HAVING BEEN SPARED. 3 reception (Period interior), 8 or 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main water. Electricity. Central heating. Garages. SWIMMING POOL. Matured gardens and grassland of 16 Acres. Adjoining is a Home Farm with picturesque old House and adequate buildings, and nearly 100 ACRES (two-thirds pasture). JUST FOR SALE FREEHOLD, as a whole or separately.

Recommended with utmost personal confidence by: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1
Regent 8222 (15 lines) Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London."



By Direction of Major Sir Arthur Harford, Bart., D.L., J.P.

SOUTH CARDIGANSHIRE

Within easy reach of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Aberystwyth.

The Outlying Portion of THE PETERWELL ESTATE, LAMPETER including 18 FARMS AND HOLDINGS

From 10 ACRES to 390 ACRES, all well placed within easy distance of the important Market Town of Lampeter, comprising: MAESTIR FARM of 390 ACRES, MOUNT PLEASANT FARM of 97 ACRES, with Vacant Possession; also Hendryd, Berth Lwyd, Bron Bedr, Gwar Coed, Deri Goch, Boidiau, Ralt Goch, Olwen, Dyffryn, Ty-Llwyd, Blaen-Molfe, Gwar-Ffynnon and Tan-y-Fforest, extending in all to about

1,942 ACRES

LET TO GOOD TENANTS AND PRODUCING £963 15s. 0d. PER ANNUM

which HAMPTON & SONS are instructed to offer for SALE BY AUCTION on FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1943, at 3 p.m., at the BLACK LION ROYAL HOTEL, LAMPETER, unless previously disposed of privately.

Particulars, plan and Conditions of Sale from the Solicitors: Messrs. BURGESS, WARE & SCAMMELL, 11, Marsh Street, Bristol; D. M. JAMES, Esq., Peterwell Estate Office, Lampeter; or of the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel.: REG. 8222).

A LOVELY CORNISH MANOR

deally situate on the Coast a few miles from Falmouth.

FOR SALE. AN EXCEEDINGLY INTERESTING HOUSE OF THE XVIIth CENTURY



Carefully modernised and fitted with modern conveniences.

Delightful drawing room, lounge, dining room, panelled library, 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Company's electric light.

GARAGE FOR 2.
BUNGALOW COTTAGE.

**BEAUTIFUL
SEMI-TROPICAL
GARDENS**

the whole extending to about

2½ ACRES

Apply to the Sole Agents:

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222).

SURREY HIGHLANDS

Glorious situation 600 ft. above sea level, with panoramic views of great extent. Under a mile of main line station with service of fast electric trains to London.

ARTISTIC COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Luxuriously fitted with accommodation on 2 floors. Hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Garage for 4. 2 good cottages.

Main electricity, gas and water. Central heating.

LOVELY GROUNDS INCLUDING LAWNS, ROSE GARDEN AND PERGOLAS, SPECIMEN TREES AND SHRUBS, GRASS ORCHARD AND PADDOCK.
ABOUT

5 ACRES IN ALL

A REALLY DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOME

PRICE ON APPLICATION

Further particulars from:

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (s.33,429)

WEST SUSSEX

In one of the loveliest parts actually adjoining the South Downs. On the outskirts of a village and easy reach of the main electric railway, a little over 1 hour from City and West End.

FOR SALE. A DELIGHTFUL OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE



Beautifully Modernised.

Lounge (23 ft. by 18 ft.), drawing room (22 ft. by 17 ft.), dining room (21 ft. by 18 ft.), study (20 ft. by 18 ft.), maids' sitting room. "Esse" cooker. ALL THE SITTING ROOMS FACE SOUTH. 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 maids' rooms, bathroom.

Central heating. Main services. Garage. Gardener's cottage. Good outbuildings.

FASCINATING OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND MEADOWLAND, ETC., IN ALL ABOUT

40 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000

Particulars from:

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, OXFORDSHIRE

About 1 mile from Station. 300 ft. above sea level, commanding magnificent views.

FOR SALE. A CHARMING GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE

Occupying a secluded position on the Chilterns. Thoroughly modernised and now in perfect decorative repair. 3 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, model offices. Central heating. Company's gas, electricity and water. Modern drainage.

2 garages. Barn. Stabling for 4.

Finely Matured Garden with many choice trees, including Copper Beech and Chestnut, Orchard, Flower Garden, Pasture, etc.



IN ALL ABOUT

12 ACRES

PRICE £10,000

Inspected and recommended by:

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER & HEREFORD BORDERS

Within easy reach of Cheltenham, Tewkesbury and Ledbury

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED

(MIGHT BE SOLD)

A BEAUTIFUL XVIth-XVIIth CENTURY MANOR HOUSE

EXPENSIVELY MODERNISED AND AFFORDING EVERY CONVENIENCE.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, day and night nurseries, 2 bathrooms, etc. Electric light. Central heating. Garages. Stabling.

LOVELY OLD-WORLD GROUNDS AND WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN AND PADDOCK.

ABOUT 3 ACRES IN ALL

Recommended by:

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

SURREY

High situation adjoining Box Hill. Few minutes walk of main line station. Good views

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED SMALL MODERN HOUSE

Panelled hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms (with wash-basins), tiled bathroom

All main services.

Central heating.

GARAGE.

DELIGHTFUL GARDEN,
WITH TENNIS LAWN,
ROCKERIES, ETC.



PRICE FREEHOLD £4,000

Particulars from:

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (s.51 37)

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

BUCKS

Between Aylesbury and Buckingham, convenient
for Main Line Station to London.Sheltered situation in rural country.—For Sale
AN UP-TO-DATE COUNTRY HOUSE
OF CHARACTER

Electricity and water. Central heating.
4 reception, dozen bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.
Stabling. Farmery. 3 Cottages.
Pleasant Gardens. Excellent Pasture.
Tennis Court. Squash Court.

24 ACRES

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER. Inspected and highly
recommended. (10,730)

BROADWAY

Situate in this picturesque old Cotswold village.

To be Sold

A DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD HOUSE
believed to date from the reign of Henry VII and
enlarged in Jacobean times,
with 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (fitted basins),
3 bathrooms.All main services. Stabling. Outbuildings.
Attractive well matured gardens which have been the
subject of considerable expenditure in recent years, rose
garden, tennis lawn, rock garden, with stream, 2 orchards,
etc., in all

ABOUT 4½ ACRES

Full details from: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.
(17,414)

HENLEY-ON-THAMES

IN A BEAUTIFUL POSITION COMMANDING
PANORAMIC VIEWS OVER ONE OF THE
PRETTIEST REACHES OF THE THAMES.

AN UP-TO-DATE HOUSE

with 3 large reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms,
2 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Garage.

Terraced gardens and lawn sloping down to river with
landing stage.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Full details from: OSBORN & MERCER. (M.2362)

SOMERSET

Amidst lovely surroundings on the Southern slopes of the
Mendip Hills.A BEAUTIFUL STONE-BUILT JACOBEOAN
REPLICAErected about 50 years ago regardless of expense and
to the designs of a well-known architect.

4 reception, billiards room, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.
Main electricity and gas. Central heating.
5 Cottages. Stabling. Garage.

Charming well-timbered gardens sloping to a river. 2 lakes
(one stocked with trout). Hard and grass tennis courts.
Cricket ground, with pavilion. Meadowland. In all

ABOUT 17 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Full details from:
OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,371)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

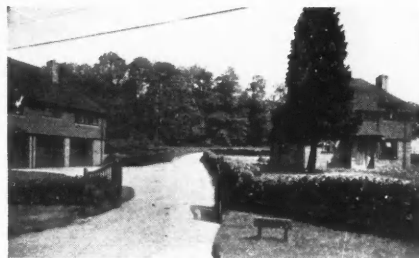
SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1. REGENT 2481LOVELY POSITION OVERLOOKING WENTWORTH GOLF LINKS, VIRGINIA WATER, SURREY
40 minutes London. 1 mile station.

THE RESIDENCE.

INEXPENSIVE GARDENS AND WOODLANDS. KITCHEN AND FRUIT GARDEN. SPAN OF GLASS. ALL IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER
AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

FREEHOLD AT TEMPTING PRICE

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.



ENTRANCE DRIVE AND COTTAGES.

A MODERN LUXURY HOUSE

Equipped with every convenience. Special features:
Narrow strip parquet floors, fitted wash-basins, built-in
cupboards, efficient central heating throughout, electric
and gas points everywhere, and "Aga" cooker.Accommodation on 2 floors comprises: Lounge (32 ft.),
2 other reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room,
3 bathrooms, maids' sitting room, 4-car garage.2 PICTURESQUE MODERN COTTAGES, each with
5 rooms and bath.

NORTHWOOD. JUST AVAILABLE

Beautiful countryside position, yet only 15 miles N.W. London.

ARCHITECT-BUILT RESIDENCE. Hall, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.
Main services. Garage. Delightful gardens, orchard and paddock.
2 ACRES. £4,500.F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville
Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

KENTISH HILLS. 26 MILES LONDON

Easy reach Wrotham, Rochester and Maidstone. Unspoiled rural setting, 500 ft. up
Lovely views."COUNTRY ESTATE" in miniature. 27 ACRES (mostly woodland), with
well-equipped House, built 1935. Electric light. Main water. 2 reception,
5 bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms. 2 garages. Also superb bungalow (4 rooms and
bathroom). Hard tennis court. Large lily pool. FREEHOLD £4,500. With
immediate possession.F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville
Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

READING, DIDCOT AND OXFORD (easy reach)

ATTRACTIVE XVIII CENTURY MODERNISED RESIDENCE. 2 reception,
5 bedrooms, tiled bathroom. Main electricity. Central heating. Garage.
Lovely gardens and orchards. 3 ACRES. £3,000.F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville
Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

BETWEEN HAYWARDS HEATH AND LEWES

CHARMING COLONIAL-STYLE RESIDENCE. 2 reception (30 ft. long),
4 bedrooms (fitted basins), bathroom, maids' bed-sitting room. Garage. Stabling.
All modern conveniences. Delightful gardens, thousands of bulbs, orchards, soft fruit,
vegetables, farmland. 14 ACRES. £4,000.F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville
Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

SUFFOLK BARGAIN. NEAR THE BROADS

GEORGIAN HOUSE. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating.
Main services. Cottage. Garage and stabling 3 lawns, vegetables, fruit,
5 glasshouses. Meadow. 10 ACRES. £3,600. Rare opportunity.F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville
Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

SUFFOLK-NORFOLK BORDERS

In small country town, with delightful garden intersected by river with exclusive fishing.

GEORGIAN HOUSE OF COTTAGE CHARACTER. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms,
bathroom. "Aga" cooker. All main services. Garage. Paddock. 4 ACRES.
FREEHOLD £1,850. A low price to allow for a few necessary repairs.F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville
Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.194, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
0152-3

SOMERSET

TO LET UNFURNISHED, £100 P.A.
(including Rates)

High up. Glorious position.

GENTLEMAN'S PICTURESQUE
OLD-WORLD OAK-BEAMED
COTTAGE. Inglenook fireplaces, window
seats, parquet floors. Perfect condition
throughout. 3 bedrooms (fitted basins),
bathroom, 2 reception, excellent offices.
"Aga" cooker. Lamp lighting. Garage.
Pleasant garden, about ½ ACRE.

DELIGHTFUL LITTLE RETREAT.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

SURREY, Nr. EAST GRINSTEAD
PICTURESQUE LITTLE PERIOD
COUNTRY HOUSEPart dating XVth Century
Full of oak, open fireplaces, etc.Modernised and with main water, electric
light, fitted basins, central heating. Hall,
2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Pretty
gardens, orchard. Nearly

2 ACRES

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE

owing to business change of plans.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD ONLY £2,950

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN. View Quickly

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

S.W. CORNWALL

NEAR FAVOURITE LOOE.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL AND
PROFIT FARMEXTREMELY FERTILE AND HIGHLY
PRODUCTIVE. 125 ACRES. Watered
2 streams. BEAUTIFUL STONE-
BUILT RESIDENCE. Hall, 3 reception,
6 bedrooms, bathroom. Exceptionally
good and extensive buildings. The entire
property in perfect repair.

FREEHOLD ONLY £6,575

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

WEST SUSSEX

VERY RARELY OFFERED

CHARMING GEORGIAN RESI-
DENCE (EARLY 18th CENTURY).
All upon 2 floors. 3 reception, 5 large and
3 small bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main
electric light and water. Stabling. Garage,
etc. Gardens, wood and paddock.

10½ ACRES FREEHOLD £6,200

Photos and appointment to view from
Owner's Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY AND
BALDRY, as above.

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

HANTS-WEST SUSSEX BORDER

Secluded position 500 ft. up. 1 mile electric train service.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

MODERN EASILY-RUN HOUSE IN EXCELLENT ORDER

IN WOODED GROUNDS,
APPROACHED BY
PRIVATE ROAD.8 bedrooms, 1 dressing room,
2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms,
up-to-date offices. FINE
PANELLED BILLIARDS
ROOM. Main electric light and
water. Central heating. Garage.
Cottage.3½ ACRES
LOVELY GROUNDS

PRICE £6,000

Recommended by: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.3257)

WINDSOR

OLD-WORLD HOUSE, with RIVER FRONTAGE, LANDING STAGE, etc.
6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms (including annexe). All main services.
Fitted basins in 3 rooms. 2 garages and old Farmhouse (let at £250 p.a.). LOVELY
GROUNDS. Hard court, orchards, paddock. 9 ACRES. FOR SALE AS A WHOLE
OR WILL BE DIVIDED. Furniture can be purchased if desired. Main House
(4 bedrooms) MIGHT BE LET FURNISHED.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.4744)

AYLESBURY, BUCKS

Walking distance of station. Near bus.

MODERN RESIDENCE. 8 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Main water.
Garage. Acre of garden. FARMERY. 48 ACRES ARABLE. 7 ACRES
PASTURE. 56 ACRES IN ALL. Vacant possession of House and arable land on
completion and of the pasture land in September.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.6664)

Grosvenor 2838
(2 lines)

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
Turloran, Audley, London

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

AN UNIQUE, MEDIUM-SIZED, MODERNISED EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Facing South, with extensive views.

BETWEEN BEDFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, lofty
studio or music room, STONE-FLAGGED PATIO
WITH CLOISTERED SURROUND AND LILY
POND. Garage and stabling, with 5 rooms over.
CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S ELECTRIC
LIGHT AND POWER.

Delightful grounds of about

18 ACRES

with specimen trees, beautiful Italian garden, kitchen
garden, orchard and woodland walks.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

PRICE ONLY £5,000

OR LATER BY AUCTION.

Sole Agents: TURNER LORD & RANSOM, as above.



SOUTH FRONT.



THE PATIO.

44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

AGENTS FOR THE HOME COUNTIES, THE SHIRES, AND SPORTING COUNTIES GENERALLY

Regent
0811

WEST OF ENGLAND

THIS ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
500 ft. above sea level. Southern aspect. Panoramic
views. Near station and convenient for small market town.
Accommodation: Hall and 3 sitting rooms, 10/11 bed-
rooms, 2 bathrooms, servants' hall. Electric light. Central
heating. Independent hot water. Telephone. Stabling
and garage. 2 cottages. Charming gardens with stream.
Beautiful parklands, woods and paddocks, a total of about
45 ACRES. Everything in splendid order. Moderate
price. Vacant possession at an early date can be arranged
for, including cottages and land.Inspected and thoroughly recommended by Owner's only
Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place,
London, S.W.1. (L.R.20,450)**DEVONSHIRE**. Fishing on property. ATTRACTIVE
FARM, with vacant possession, extending to about
84 ACRES and including Stone-built Residence of 2 sitting
rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 w.c.s. Splendid range of
stone-built farm buildings.

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,300.

Owner's Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, London
Office, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.15,865)**UNDER 30 MILES N. OF LONDON. £4,500
FREEHOLD. CHARMING OLD COUNTRY
COTTAGE RESIDENCE**. Nearly 400 ft. above sea level.
South-westerly aspect. Lovely views. Near village with
bus service. Hall and 2 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bath-
room. Main electricity and company's water. Telephone.
2 cottages. Garage and stabling. 2½ ACRES. Sole
Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's
Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.20,488)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE £3,500

Sited in a well-timbered country district near village and
about 2½ miles from main line stopping station with fast
trains to London, Midlands and the North.**OLD-FASHIONED STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE**,
in first-rate order and modernised, having main
electricity and company's water installed. 3 sitting rooms,
5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom and excellent
domestic offices. Stabling, garage and other good out-
buildings, including barn. Lovely gardens, with play-
house for children, and paddock (the latter being over
3 Acres). A really attractive small property for sale
with early possession at a most reasonable price. £3,500.
Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, London Office,
44, St. James's Place, S.W.1, and Messrs. DAKING and
WRIGHT, Estate Offices, Peterborough. (L.R.20,475)

F. ELLEN & SON

ANDOVER. Tel.: 2417

By instructions of the Executor of the late Colonel R. F. Ratcliff, C.M.G.

THE CLATFORD MILLS ESTATE
NEAR ANDOVER, HANTSWITH FIRST-CLASS
WELL-PRESERVED
FISHING IN THE RIVER
ANTON(About 1,075 yards double
and 600 yards single bank).Comprising Clatford Mills,
with river flowing through
grounds, Norman Court Farm,
and other land and houses,
in all about

475 ACRES

The whole of the estate is let but POSSESSION OF THE FISHING AND SPORTING
will be given.Solicitors: Messrs. TALBOT & CO., Burton-on-Trent.
Auction particulars (2s. 6d.) of the Auctioneers: F. ELLEN & SON, Andover

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London"

£3,000 9 ACRES N. DEVON

5 miles Westward Ho! golf and sands.
COMFORTABLE STONE HOUSE. 3 reception, bathroom, 5 bedrooms; Electric
light. Main water and drainage. Telephone. Garage, etc. Kitchen and other
gardens, orchard and field.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (L.5440)**£350 P.A. UNFURNISHED FOR "DURATION"**
INCLUDING USE OF CERTAIN CARPETS, CURTAINS AND FITMENTS.
BUCKS. 700 ft. up, delightful position. 7 miles High Wycombe. Bus service passes.
BEAUTIFUL AND WELL-FITTED XVIII CENTURY RESIDENCE. 7 or
more bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception, studio. Fine old barn. Charming walks and
other gardens, kitchen garden, etc. About 3½ ACRES. Inspected and highly recom-
mended by: TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (L.372)**WELSH-SALOP BORDERS. 30 ACRES. 2 miles Salmon Trout and Grayling Fishing.**
CHARMING SELF-SUPPORTING PROPERTY—RESIDENCE. 15 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms, etc. Electric light. Gravitation water. Stabling. Garages. Farm
buildings and cottage. Pleasure grounds, tennis court, kitchen garden, glasshouse and
very productive parkland. **BARGAIN AT £4,500 PLUS TIMBER**.—TRESIDDER & CO.,
77, South Audley Street, W.1. (L.220)CHELTENHAM AND NORTH
COTSWOLDS

G. H. BAYLEY & SONS

(Established over three-quarters of a
Century.)ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS,
27, PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM,
(Tel.: 2102.)

DEVON and S. & W. COUNTIES

THE ONLY COMPLETE

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER

Price 2/6

SELECTED LISTS FROM

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., L.L.

(Est. 1884.) EXETER.

5, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).
Established 1875.

NORTH DORSET

2½ miles from main line station.

200 ft. above sea.

London 120 miles by road.

By train 2½ hours.

A FERTILE AND FRIABLE FARM
WITH GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE

COMPLETE WITH MODERN
CONVENIENCES AND REQUIREMENTS.

Living: 2 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms. Central heating. Electricity.

Garden: 2 cars. Garden (part-time man).
Natural surroundings. Lodge and cottages.



FAMOUS STUD BUILDINGS.

THE LATE HOME OF THE WELL-KNOWN
GILLTOWN STUD.

WITH 40 LOOSE BOXES.

156 ACRES

ALL FIELDS WITH GOOD FENCES,
WATER, AND IN THE PAST WELL
MANURED AND CARED FOR.

To be offered for SALE BY AUCTION
at an early date.

A copy of the printed Sale Particulars, price 1/- each, may be obtained from the Auctioneers: Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 3131.)

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

By order of Executors.

UNIQUE RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE ON FAVOURITE REACH OF THE THAMES

Henley, Ascot, Windsor, all within a short distance. Near main line station and first-class shopping centre.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED
AND IN FIRST-RATE ORDER

THE WOODWORK PRACTICALLY
THROUGHOUT IS OF OAK AND
THE VERY FINE PANELLING IN
THE RECEPTION ROOMS IS A
SPECIAL FEATURE.

16 bedrooms and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms,
3 panelled reception rooms, small study,
billiards room, complete domestic
offices.

Main water, electricity and gas.

Central heating.

GARAGES, STABLING, COTTAGE.
FARMERY.



Delightful gardens with long frontage
to river and creek with boat-house
and landing stage. Kitchen and fruit
garden with range of glass. Orchard
and pasture.

ABOUT 19 ACRES

FOR SALE

WITH EARLY POSSESSION

TOGETHER WITH THE VALU-
ABLE FURNITURE AND CON-
TENTS OF THE RESIDENCE.

FURTHER LAND AND ADDI-
TIONAL COTTAGES IF REQUIRED.

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, London, W.1, and Messrs. SIMMONS & SONS, Henley-on-Thames.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Central
9344

(Established 1799)
AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams:
Farebrother, London.

SURREY

Adjacent to favourite old-world village, 400 ft. above sea level, and under 30 miles from
London.

A COMPACT RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

including

THE WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE

7 principal bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN WATER. GARAGE AND
CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT. 4 COTTAGES. GOOD SET OF FARM BUILDINGS

In all about

95 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

Further particulars from the Owner's Agents: FAREBROTHER,
ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

BERKS—WILTS

SMALL MOATED MANOR



4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

GARAGE. STABLING. CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CHARMING GARDENS.

TO BE LET FURNISHED

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
(Folio C.F.1125)

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.
(Regent 4685)

RENT, CHISLEHURST

Occupying a pleasant and most convenient
situation.

TO BE SOLD

EXCELLENT HOUSE, with well-
proportioned rooms, containing: Fine
drawing hall, drawing room, dining room,
small study, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, maids'
sitting room, etc. Large garage, etc.

MODERATE PRICE

Recommended by the Agents:
MAPLE & Co., LTD., as above.



STANMORE MIDDLESEX

FOR SALE

THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE
with oak-panelled hall, 3 recep-
tion, 4 double bedrooms, modern
bathroom. Double garage.

GROUND OF ½ ACRE.

Agents: MAPLE & Co., as above.

VALUATIONS
FURNITURE and EFFECTS
valued for Insurance, Probate,
etc.

FURNITURE SALES

Conducted in Town and Country

APPLY—MAPLE & CO., 5, GRAFTON
STREET, OLD BOND STREET, W.1.

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Mayfair 6341
(10 lines).

TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION JULY 1
(EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT CONTENTS)

BUCKS AND BEDS BORDERS

1½ miles from station and 6 miles from Blechley Junction.



THIS CHARMING BIJOU MODERN RESIDENCE

with 4 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main electric light and water. Central heating. Main drainage.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS, TENNIS LAWN, VEGETABLE GARDEN AND LAND, IN ALL ABOUT

7 ACRES

PRICE £3,750 INCLUDING CONTENTS, OR £3,250 WITHOUT

Full particulars of:

JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

(41,5)

JUST AVAILABLE—POSSESSION AUTUMN

SUSSEX

Between Leves and Tunbridge Wells. 1 mile from village, shops and bus route.



RESTORED AND FULLY MODERNISED FARMHOUSE

Approached by carriage drive and standing in delightful gardens and grounds.

2 reception rooms, modern offices with "Esse" cooker, "Ideal" boiler, maids' bed or sitting room, heated linen and other fitted cupboards, 5 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Ample water, etc.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with full-sized tennis court and wired surround, rose garden, rockery, dove cote and trout stream intersecting the property, kitchen garden, heated greenhouse. Garage for 2 cars and small farmery. Large barn. 3 piggeries. Loose box. Cowhouse for 4. 2 paddocks and 1 arable field. In all about

10 ACRES

PRICE £4,250

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (32,721)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

1/6 per line. (Min. 3 lines.)

AUCTIONS

EAST SUSSEX

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND HASTINGS. Delightfully situated Country Estate, **THE BANKS, MOUNTFIELD**, comprising an old-fashioned Residence, approached timbered drive. 14 bedrooms, 4 reception, 4 bathrooms. Running hot water. Central heating. Fine block of stabling. Garage. 2 cottages. Farmhouse. Agricultural buildings. Pasture, arable and woodland, about 140 Acres. Portions let producing about £400 per annum. Gardens and 2 dwellings vacant. **SALE BY AUCTION AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS, on JULY 2, 1943, by: GEERING & COLYER, HAWKHURST, KENT.**

DORSET

TRENT MEADOWS, PUDDLETOWN (THOMAS HARDY'S "Wetherbury"), favourite social and sporting centre, 5 MILES DORCHESTER, daily bus service. **LATE XVIIIth CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE.** 3 reception (facing South), 5 principal, 4 secondary bedrooms, 3 dressing, 3 fitted bathrooms. Company's electricity. "Esse" cooker. Good water. Inexpensive pleasure garden with tennis lawn. Garages and stable. Productive Walled Kitchen Garden with Choice Fruit. 3 Meadows, in all 11½ Acres. Gardener's Cottage. **SALE BY AUCTION, DORCHESTER, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.** Particulars, etc., of **KNOCKER & FOSKETT, Solicitors, The Red House, Sevenoaks, Kent, and of: HY. DUKE & SON, Chartered Surveyors and Auctioneers, DORCHESTER.**

FOR SALE

CHESHIRE. For Sale as investment. Agricultural Property situated near **TARVIN**, comprising Farm with excellent house and buildings, two smallholdings, 6 cottages with gardens, in all about 190 Acres. Price £16,000.—Box 396.

DORSET RESIDENCE. 3 reception rooms, bathroom, 5 bedrooms, boxrooms. Charming gardens. Secluded position. Lovely views. Companies' services. Main drainage. Freehold. Executors selling.—**RUMSEY & RUMSEY, Estate Agents, Broadstone.**

HERTS. A SUPERB POSITION. 600 ft. up in a park of the National Trust of 3,000 Acres. Designed by a well-known Architect, for his own occupation and in beautiful condition, with charming decorations. 3 reception, cloak, maids' sitting room, 5 bedrooms (basins, h. & c.), 2 bathrooms. Co.'s electricity and water. Central heating. Garage. Lovely garden with stone-paved terrace and En-tout-Cas hard court, about an Acre. Freehold £5,750.—**WELLESLEY-SMITH, 17, Blagrove Street, Reading.**

FOR SALE

RECEPTION AREA. OLD-WORLD STONE-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in reception area FOR SALE with Possession. Charming situation, yet close to City and main line station. 3 reception, sun lounge, 5 bedrooms. Fully modernised. Attractive grounds and grass paddock. Capital outbuildings. The whole in good repair. Particulars from—**DAKING & WRIGHT, Estate Offices, Broadway, Peterborough.**

ROEHAMPTON. ADJOINING HEATH and COMMON. Luxuriously appointed RESIDENCE, in perfect order, containing: 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 sitting rooms. Cottage and garage. Long Lease for SALE. Strongly recommended by Owner's Sole Agents—**WILLIAM WILLET, LTD., Sloane Square, S.W.1. (Tel.: Slo. 8141.)**

SELKIRKSHIRE. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE ESTATE OF THE YAIR, GALASHIELS and CLOVENFORDS STATIONS. This property, on the banks of the River Tweed, extends to about 2,725 Acres. **THE MANSION HOUSE**, of very considerable character, beautifully situated on the right bank of the river, was REMODELLED and modernised in 1926, and is in perfect order. The accommodation, conveniently arranged, comprises: Large hall, 5 public rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms (including servants' bedrooms), 5 bathrooms, gun room, cloakroom, modern kitchen premises with double "Aga" cooker, servants' hall, pantry, laundry, etc. Garage accommodation and ample cottages. **HOME FARM** IS IN OWNER'S HANDS. Shootings include a GROUSE MOOR yielding 150 to 200 brace of GROUSE, attractive low ground shooting, and PHEASANT COVERTS capable of holding up to 1,000 birds. **SALMON FISHING ONE BANK 3 MILES RIVER TWEED**, also excellent trout fishing. This property has been personally inspected by the Agents, is in excellent order throughout, and is **STONGLY RECOMMENDED.** Solicitors: **Strathern & Blair, W.S., 12, South Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, 2.** Full particulars and cards to view from—**WALKER, FRASER and STEELE, Estate Agents, 32, Castle Street, Edinburgh, and 74, Bath Street, Glasgow, or from the Solicitors, Strathern & Blair, W.S., Edinburgh.**

SOMERSET-DEVON (North) BORDERS. OPPORTUNITY to acquire Business and Lease of really attractive FULLY-LICENSED COUNTRY HOTEL with considerable FISHING RIGHTS. Delightful locality, offering future scope. Ill-health cause of sale. Owner's Agents—**BARKER SON & LEWIS, Chartered Surveyors, 4, Park Square, Leeds, 1.**

WANTED

COTSWOLDS. A School evacuated to Cotswolds wishes to stay in district. Large House needed for after the war, or sooner. About 30-40 bedrooms, 8-10 reception rooms. Flat space for games. Cottages. 10-20 Acres of land. District between Oxford and Moreton-in-Marsh preferred.—Box 395.

COUNTRY. A QUICK, ADVANTAGEOUS SALE of your COUNTRY PROPERTY can be effected through the Country House Specialists, **F. L. MERCER & CO.**, who for over half-a-century have dealt solely in the sale of this class of property ranging in price from £2,000 upwards. Over 2,000 GENUINE PURCHASERS on their waiting list. Vendors are invited to send particulars to their Central Offices, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 2481.

ESHER or neighbouring district. Wanted to buy, early possession. Modern or Modernised House. 5 bed, 2/3 reception. Garage. Garden. Up to £4,000.—**TRESIDDER and Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.**

GLO. WORCS. SALOP, HEREFORD, WILTS, etc. Lady H. H. anxious to buy small COUNTRY HOUSE of character, up to £5,000, one or two large rooms. Write c/o her agents, **CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS and HARRISON, Shrewsbury.**

LONDON (within 1½ hours). Period House wanted to purchase in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hants, Wilts, or Berks. Elevated position, commanding good views with attractive grounds and gardens. Accommodation: 5 living rooms, 8-10 principal and 5-6 secondary bedrooms. Together with Home Farm, 250-500 Acres, with river or trout stream. Vacant possession not essential. Full particulars to—**PECKOVER BURRILL & OWEN, Chartered Land Agent Denbigh, N. Wales.**

WEST COUNTRY. A Client of **CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Land Agents, Shrewsbury**, desires to acquire a small ESTATE of 150-400 acres. Period House of medium size required (about 8-10 bedrooms) and farm or farms let off or easily lettable. Up to about £20,000 or so. Mark reply "Mrs. G., Private."

FOR SALE—continued.

SUFFOLK, near HALESWORTH. 83 Acre dairy and mixed farm (30 grass, with stream). Stuart Farmhouse, full of old oak. Cowhouse for 17, etc. Low ditch. Freehold £2,250.—**WOODCOCK & SON, Ipswich.**

NEW FOREST. Pine area close to open service. Christchurch 4 miles. Good bus service. Modern type with Southern aspect. 9 bed, 4 reception, 2 bath. "Esse" cooker. Garage (3). Stabling. Gardener's cottage. Mains services. Orchard, etc. 4½ Acres. Freehold £5,500.—**MORLEY HEWITT, F.S.I., Fordingbridge.**

ESTATE AGENTS

BERKSHIRE. MARTIN & POLE, READING, CAVERSHAM and WOKINGHAM.

BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON.—GIDDYS, Maidenhead (Tel. 54), Windsor (Tel. 73), Slough (Tel. 20048), Sunningdale (Ascot 73).

BERKSHIRE, including Sunningdale, Ascot, Windsor districts.—Mrs. N. C. TUFSELL, F.V.A., Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, etc., Sunninghill, Berks. Tel.: Ascot 818-819.

BERKS and BORDERS OF ADJOINING COUNTIES, especially concerned with the Sale of Country Houses and Estates.—Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, Tel. 441.

DEVON and WEST DORSET. Owners of small and medium-sized Country Properties, wishful to sell, are particularly invited to communicate with Messrs. SANDERS, Old Fore Street, Sidmouth, who have constant enquiries and a long waiting list of applicants. No sale—No fees.

HAMPSHIRE and SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—22, Westwood Road, Southampton.—WALLER & KING, F.A.I. Business established over 100 years.

LEICESTERSHIRE and NORTHANTS.—HOLLOWAY, PRICE & Co. (R. G. GREEN, F.S.I., F.A.I.), Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Market Harborough. (Est. 1809.)

SHROPSHIRE, border counties and North Wales for residences, farms, etc., write the Principal Agents—HALL, WATERIDGE & OWEN, LTD., Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081.)

SHROPSHIRE, MIDLANDS (W.) generally and WALES. Apply leading Property Specialists—**CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS and HARRISON, Shrewsbury (Tel. 2061, 2 lines).**

SUSSEX and ADJOINING COUNTIES. JARVIS & Co., of Haywards Heath, specialise in High Class Residences and Estates, many of which are solely in their hands. Tel. 700.

SUSSEX, SURREY, HAMPSHIRE and KENT. To buy or sell a Country Estate, House or Cottage in these counties, consult **A. T. UNDERWOOD & Co., Three Bridges, Sussex (Crawley 528), amalgamated with JOHN DOWLER & Co., Petersfield, Hants (Petersfield 359).**

SUFFOLK and EASTERN COUNTIES. WOODCOCK & SON, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers and Auctioneers. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY PROPERTIES. Tel.: Ipswich 4334.

YORKSHIRE and NORTH COUNTIES. Landed, Residential and Agricultural Estates.—**BARKER, SON & LEWIS, F.S.I., F.A.I., 4, Park Square, Leeds 1. (Tel. 23427.)**

ESTATE

Kensington 1490

Telegrams:

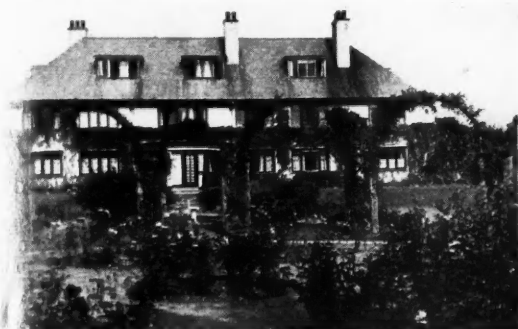
"Estate, Harrods, London."

HARRODS

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE

62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

West Byfleet
and Haslemere
OfficesIN THE FAMOUS WALTON HEATH c.3
NEIGHBOURHOOD*High and healthy situation, about 560 ft. above sea level. Accessible to station with service of electric trains to Town, also convenient to picturesque village.*RESIDENCE OF ARCHITECTURAL MERIT IN EXCELLENT
ORDER

Lounge, 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Main drainage. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Garage for 2 cars.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF GREAT BEAUTY. LAWNS, TIMBERED DELL, ORCHARD, MASSES OF BULBS, KITCHEN GARDEN, IN ALL ABOUT

3 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Strongly recommended by:

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

30 MINUTES CITY AND WEST END c.2

Enjoying a distinctive country outlook yet only 12 minutes walk from station.

FINE HANDSOME HOUSE

of pleasing elevation and exceptionally well fitted. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room. All main services. Partial central heating. Garage (2). Stables (3). 3 rooms for man.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS, ABOUT

2½ ACRES FREEHOLD £4,500

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

MOOR PARK AND NORTHWOOD c.4

Walking distance of Station. 30 minutes Town.

VERY PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE

Oak-pannelled lounge hall (30 ft. by 18 ft.), and dining room, also 2 other reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (h. & c.), 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Co.'s water. Electric light and power. Gas. Main drainage. Telephone.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

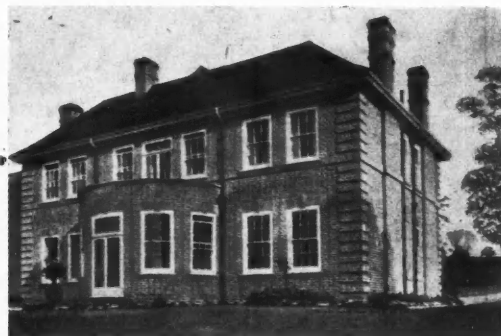
WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS, TENNIS LAWN, ROCKERY, KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC.

3 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

TOTTERIDGE, HERTS

c.4

Ideal property for to-day's requirements. Daily access of London. Much favoured district. Beautiful views. Close to Golf Course.

SMALL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (lavatory basins, h. & c.), bathroom, complete offices. Central heating and all main services. Double garage. Gardener's cottage.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN, FRUIT TREES, KITCHEN GARDEN, LAWN, ETC., IN ALL ABOUT

3 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

GLORIOUS SOUTH DEVON COAST c.3

Beautiful district, with views over an estuary, about 12 miles from Totnes.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

3 reception, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main drainage. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Garage.

STONE-WALLED GARDENS, WITH ORCHARD, INTERSECTING STREAM, AND Paddock, IN ALL ABOUT

2½ ACRES

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

OXFORDSHIRE CHILTERN

c.2

450 ft. up in the quiet hills about 3 miles from Henley.

ARTISTIC XVIIth CENTURY COTTAGE

Modernised and fashioned into a small house for gentlefolk. 2 reception (one 29 ft. by 18 ft.), 3 bedrooms, 2 landing rooms, bathroom. Main water. Lamp lighting, but main electricity near. Garage for 2 (with 2 rooms over).

SMALL BUT PRETTY GARDEN. LARGE VEGETABLE GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

FREEHOLD £3,000

IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER AND READY TO STEP INTO.

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

BOURNEMOUTH:
 ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
 WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
 E. STODDART FOX, P.A.S.I., F.A.I.
 H. INSLEY-FOX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.
 R. ALEC HAMBRO.

FOX & SONS
 LAND AGENTS,
 BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON

SOUTHAMPTON:
 ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
 T. BRIAN COX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.
BRIGHTON:
 A. KILVINGTON, F.A.L.P.A.

BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

Within easy reach of good main line station. 4½ miles from the Coast.

IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER AND
 READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCU-
 PATION.

**VERY ATTRACTIVE
 MODERN FREEHOLD
 RESIDENCE**

COMPLETE WITH ALL CON-
 VENIENCES AND COMFORTS.

9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception
 rooms, excellent offices.

All main services. Central heating.



For particulars and order to view apply: FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth

3 EXCELLENT MODERN COT-
 TAGES. STABLING. GARAGE
 FOR 3 CARS. VINERY.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, FINE
 OLD YEW HEDGES, LAWNS,
 KITCHEN GARDEN, PADDocks.

11 ACRES IN ALL

**COST PRESENT OWNER
 £16,000**

BUT REASONABLE OFFERS
 WOULD BE CONSIDERED.

DORSET

1 mile from a good Golf Course. 7 miles from Bournemouth.

**AN ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD
 RESIDENCE**

STANDING BACK FROM THE ROAD.
 MODERNISED AND IN EXCELLENT CONDITION
 THROUGHOUT.

3 bedrooms, dressing room, well-fitted bathroom, lounge
 (19 ft. 6 ins. by 17 ft. 6 ins.), dining room (17 ft. 9 ins. by
 13 ft. 6 ins.), kitchen with "Ideal" boiler.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND
 POWER. COMPANIES' GAS AND WATER.

GARAGE. GREENHOUSE. WORKSHOP.

LARGE PRODUCTIVE GARDEN, WITH CROQUET
 LAWN, VEGETABLE AND FRUIT GARDENS.

PRICE £2,500 FREEHOLD

Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

IN A FAVOURITE PART OF THE NEW FOREST

*Cadnam 2 miles. Lyndhurst 6 miles. ¾ mile from Golf
 Course.*



**AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL
 PROPERTY**

WITH WELL-CONSTRUCTED HOUSE

Containing: 9 principal and secondary bedrooms, 2 bath-
 rooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen and offices. Acetylene
 gas. Central heating throughout.

Garage. Stabling. 2 cottages. Small farmery.

PLEASANT GROUNDS, PRODUCTIVE WALLED
 GARDENS, LAWNS, ORCHARD, PASTURE LAND.

**IN ALL ABOUT
 23 ACRES**

PRICE £4,500 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: FOX & SONS, Land Agents
 Bournemouth.

WILTSHIRE

*Situate on the outskirts of a village near to the foot of the
 North Downs. Swindon Station 3½ miles, with good service
 of trains to London.*

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

IN GOOD CONDITION, RE-DESIGNED, ALTERED
 AND EQUIPPED 4 YEARS AGO BY PRESENT
 OWNER FOR HIS OWN OCCUPATION.

5 bedrooms, well-fitted bathroom, dining room, lounge,
 excellent kitchen and offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRICITY, WATER
 AND DRAINAGE, 2 GARAGES,
 STABLING AND LOOSE BOXES.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN TERRACED WITH TENNIS
 AND OTHER LAWNS, ROCKERIES, WALLED
 KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD, Paddock.

THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO AN AREA OF ABOUT

5 ACRES

PRICE £5,000 FREEHOLD

For further particulars and orders to view apply: FOX
 AND SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

DORSET

Within easy walking distance of a popular 18-hole Golf Course.

8 miles from Bournemouth.

Standing well back from the road on
 sand on gravel soil.

**A PICTURESQUE
 SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT
 FREEHOLD RESIDENCE**

erected under Architects' supervision
 in 1902, all rooms enjoying maximum
 amount of sunshine.

The accommodation comprises 4 prin-
 cipal and 2 servants' bedrooms, bath-
 room, drawing room (20 ft. 7 ins. by
 14 ft. 6 ins.), dining room, sitting room,
 kitchen and offices.



For detailed particulars apply: FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

Companies' gas and water. Main
 electricity.

Constant hot water supply.

Garage with inspection pit.

Beautifully timbered grounds with a
 splendid variety of shrubs, rhododen-
 drons, flower beds, lawn and kitchen
 garden, the whole extending to an area
 of about

4 ACRES

PRICE £4,700 FREEHOLD



A wine that has all
the character & bouquet
of those fine vintages
which gave to Port its
historic vogue

CHAPLINS
CONCORD
PORT

Fourteen and Six per bottle

CHAPLINS EST'D. 1867



BOB MARTIN'S

Condition Powder Tablets

keep dogs fit

OLD BLEACH

household & embroidery

LINENS

and

FURNISHING FABRICS

THE OLD BLEACH LINEN CO. LTD.
DUNDALSTOWN, NORTHERN IRELAND

DIAMONDS UP 100%

AMAZINGLY HIGH PRICES paid for
DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, JEWEL-
RY, SILVER, PLATE, ANTIQUES.
£10,000. Call, Post or Phone Mayfair
Cash paid immediately.

LINDEN & CO.
85, NEW BOND STREET, W.1
The First Jewellers in New Bond Street.

CLUB ROOT

By JAMES BRYCE, B.Sc., Lecturer & Advisor in Agricultural Botany,
Essex Institute of Agriculture

PROBABLY more questions are asked about Club Root of brassicas at gardening Brains' Trusts than almost on any other subject. It should, therefore, be a comfort to many to know how to rid their soil of this troublesome disease.

First be sure of your Club Root. The galls or swellings on cabbages and turnips caused by the Cabbage or Turnip Gall Weevil have often wrongly been called "Club Root." These galls usually arise at the base of the stem of the cabbage or on the underside of the turnip. When cut open they are soft inside and contain a white grub or a hollow vacated by the insect. You will be lucky if you only have the Gall Weevil to defeat, as the damage caused is very much less. Again, some varieties of swedes develop swellings called "hybridization nodules" on the roots which are non-parasitic and do not apparently interfere with the development of the plant.

Swellings of the real Club Root when cut open in the early part of the season show the interior to be solid, firm, and veined like marble. Later they decompose.

THE presence of Club Root is a clear indication that the soil has become unbalanced in regard to lime. In common language, it is sour. Club Root is caused by an infectious germ which can only persist in sour or acid soils. Hence the first and fundamental thing to do is to correct the sourness by adding lime or chalk. Very well: how much? you ask. Bearing in mind that most gardeners if left to themselves will err by adding too little, you should have your soil tested and be advised on the quantity required. Most counties, either through their War Agricultural Committees or County Councils, provide a soil-testing and advisory service free of charge. Use this service.

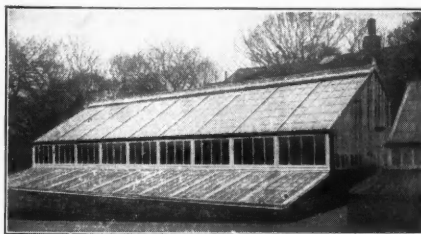
LIME or chalk is not instantaneous in its action. It requires many months to reach all parts of the soil. Until then, some temporary protection of seedlings and transplants can be got by chemical means. The mercury compounds called corrosive sublimate and calomel are probably the best. Corrosive sublimate in war-time is not easy to get, but a 4 per cent. calomel dust is a good alternative applied at the rate of one heaped tablespoonful to each dibble hole.

The action of the lime and mercury preparations will be greatly assisted by carefully removing and burning all infected roots early and by arranging the rotation of crops so that not more than one-third of the area in succession is planted with brassicas each year.

And you would naturally take care not to attempt to raise seedlings in disease-producing soil nor to accept transplants with suspicious swellings on their roots.

Expert Advice Series issued by Plant Protection Ltd., Yalding, Kent

MESSENGER & COMPANY, LIMITED.



Owing to war time conditions, we are not able to supply glasshouses but we look ahead to

VICTORY

and to resuming the business for which we have been famed for nearly a century.

Addresses:

Works: Loughborough.
Tel. 2691.

London Office: 122, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
Tel. Vic. 5409.

WATER SUPPLY

DUKE & OCKENDEN Ltd.
Well Engineers

1, VICTORIA ST.
LONDON, S.W.1
WORKS, LITTLEHAMPTON

Inspections
& Reports

Mr. Chase to Mr. Gardener

Pond House,
Chertsey, Surrey.

JUNE, 1943.

DEAR MR. GARDENER,

What an extraordinary year this has been! It has shown me more than ever how impossible it is to give clear-cut advice on gardening, so very much depends on the conditions. What is the good of telling people to do such and such in the "third week in April"? The advice may be excellent in nine years out of ten: then along comes a season like this and everything becomes a month out of step.

The Right Amount of Water

Then there is the question of watering. There has been an unfortunate tendency for writers to say, "Never lift your cloches," and, of course, this cannot be so. The theory behind the advice is that water on the glass drains into the ground and seeps in to the roots while the top soil round the plants keeps its dust mulch and so remains uncracked. But after sowing, if germination is slow, the roots may become dry before they have grown long enough to reach the moisture below. Perhaps the soil is too light to retain the moisture; perhaps you failed to soak the ground sufficiently before sowing. If so, you must lift the cloches and water direct until the plants are well established. The lesson for me is not to be too dogmatic, and for you to let gardening instinct temper too rigid an obedience to precept!

More About Those Tomatoes

I hope your tomatoes are doing well and that you are growing them with two stems on each plant. I am sure this is the correct method for cloche cultivation. The cloches should be spaced out to 3 or 4 ins. apart, or you may get your plants burnt. Of course, if you are using "Tomato" cloches you need not space them, but can use the ventilating handle instead. If the weather gets very hot, you can take the long side out here and there in daytime. Don't forget, in hot weather tomatoes like plenty of air; and the less sun the more air they need. Pollination takes place just as easily under cloches as in the open. You can help by tapping the stakes in the daytime to loosen the pollen.

This seems to be a bad year for aphids—but then all years are! You must keep an eye on your lettuces if you have any cloched. The best cure is derris (you may be offered *Lonchocarpus*, the war-time substitute—it is nearly as good), but try to deal with the pests when they are in their tens—not their thousands. If you have let them get rather out of hand, it may be best to take the cloches off and hope for a nice shower to wash the aphides away.

I have had several letters referring to my remarks last month about glass substitutes. These say, in effect: "What about the ultra-violet rays?" At the risk of being too dogmatic again I will say at once that ultra-violet rays are NOT what plants need—being unlike animals in this respect.

Mr. Chase



The Classic Age

Reproductions of the work of the Great Masters of the 18th Century form an important part of our unrivalled collection of Fine Furniture. Antique and Modern pieces—all of the finest workmanship—are on display in our Furniture Galleries. A visit to the Third Floor is well worth while.

HARRODS GALLERIES

HARRODS LTD

LONDON S W 1

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIII No. 2420

JUNE 4, 1943



Harlip

MISS JEAN HENDERSON

Miss Henderson is the elder daughter of the late Mr. R. Evelyn Henderson and of Mrs. Henderson, of 56, Draycott Place, S.W.3, and a niece of the late Sir Nevile Henderson, who was British Ambassador in Berlin at the outbreak of war. Miss Henderson is serving in the W.A.A.F.

COUNTRY LIFE

EDITORIAL OFFICES:

2-10, TAVISTOCK STREET,
COVENT GARDEN,
W.C.2.

Telegrams: Country Life, London
Telephone: Temple Bar 7351

ADVERTISEMENTS AND PUBLISHING OFFICES:

TOWER HOUSE,
SOUTHAMPTON STREET,
W.C.2.

Telephone: Temple Bar 4363



The Editor reminds correspondents that communications requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. MSS. will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

Postal rates on this issue: Inland 2d. Canada 1½d. Elsewhere abroad 2d.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in COUNTRY LIFE should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

FARMING STRATEGY

MR. HUDSON in his address to the Council of Agriculture had many encouraging things to say to farmers and to those who, like the Council, represent them in their dealings with the Government. But he made it quite clear that the "Four-Year Farming Plan" of which he recently spoke at Caxton Hall was part and parcel of the strategy of this war and in no sense a framework of post-war policy. Lord Selborne frankly confesses that Ministers have not time to work out a post-war policy, though meanwhile the success of the Four-Year Plan will build sure and strong foundations for it, whatever shape it may finally achieve, and, in the debate on Lord Perry's motion in the Upper House, the Government acknowledged the great weight carried by the unanimity of the programmes put forward by all agricultural interests. The War Cabinet, said Mr. Hudson, have not changed their firm determination that a healthy and well-balanced agriculture must form one of the essential planks of our post-war national economy. The Government envisage a four-year period ahead of us during which farming policy must be continuously dictated first by military considerations (until the war ends) and thereafter by international factors which exercise the same overriding compulsion. The Minister has made it clear that full-scale home production will be wanted at least until 1947 and that both he and the farmers must make their plans on that assumption. This means presumably that the Government will see to it that, so far as the chief crops are concerned, prices are kept at their present levels in relation to costs of production, and that the all-important stability is continued.

On the farmers' side, it was emphasised in the Lords debate that the great weakness of the present "security" is that no financial reserves can be set aside for future replacement and development. Farmers have to face the fact that the present scale of production can only be maintained and improved upon by the turning over of still more grass land for cropping while gradually reseeded to leys of varying duration. That is the plan put forward by Mr. Hudson, who thinks that in the four years every acre that can and should be ploughed will have been turned over. The effect will be something like 6,000,000 acres under leys of varying duration, and that means that we shall have food in the shape of grass for a larger head of both cattle and sheep. The better breeding of cattle for both milk and beef must become a major concern, so that even though attention will have to be concentrated throughout the four years on the priority products of war-time the considerations underlying a balanced system of farming will still be borne in mind, with the result, Mr. Hudson thinks, that when 1947 comes "agriculture in this country will never have been

in so healthy and prosperous a condition," and on this basis he hopes to build the eventual policy of peace-time.

GREEN BELTS AND OLD BUILDINGS

THE new Town and Country Planning Act, though it satisfies few, does extend and strengthen planning control throughout England and Wales. It obliges local authorities to plan, but its weakness is that the Minister says nothing about the stabilisation of land costs or where the money is to come from to compensate persons affected by the controls to be imposed. This defect, it is understood, will be remedied before long, and must be if major schemes are not to be held up indefinitely. Mr. Morrison has also stressed that the public must make clear what they do want and can do much for themselves: "planning begins at home," he said, "and there is not a town or village which cannot be improved if those who live in it make up their minds to improve it." And a great deal undoubtedly can and should be done by local authorities meanwhile, if only as an ideal to work to. Mr. Bosson's amendment on the Third Reading, to require all large towns to make provision for a green belt five miles deep, although it was withdrawn, expressed one of these ideals; nor is it one that necessarily involves great compensation claims since the land would continue in agricultural use. Similarly, provisional plans ought to be made for the retention and use of old buildings on their merits. Mr. Morrison brusquely ruled that this was out of place in a discussion on legislation for new buildings. With due respect for the Minister, it was not. It is because new and old buildings are kept in water-tight compartments (if the existing sieve-like craft in which the Ministry of Works rescues ancient monuments can be so described) that the fate of old buildings is usually neglected by the authorities until too late. The uses (including residence) of existing buildings should be considered simultaneously with planning.

FROM A SLIT-TRENCH IN TUNISIA

*WE are sorry for digging in this good field,
We have only dug to provide a shield
Against Death's angel in the sky
When his aeroplanes go roaring by.*

*We are sorry, Lord, for the broken corn
And the daisies crushed where the earth is torn;
We too have fields that we long to till
When this day is over, and by Thy will.*

*We are sorry, Lord, that we may not spare
One single hour to do repair,
Only we ask as a parting grace—
"To this field renew its smiling face."*

JOHN DE RUTZEN

RULES AND REGULATIONS

TWELVE thousand five hundred new rules and regulations have been made since the beginning of the war. So declared a solicitor in a London police court the other day and no one is likely to undertake the task of counting them in order to contradict him. *Ignorantia legis haud excusat*; we are supposed to know them all, but anybody who knew 12,000 of them would do pretty well; he would be justified in saying of the odd 500 as Mr. Mantalini did of the half-penny, that they might "be dem'd." It is true that the authorities do more to help us than the law has ever done; they publish the most engaging pictures, showing a virtuous lady studying notices, verifying her ration book, making sure what letter her name begins with, and finally receiving her new book in less than no time from an urbane young person in the office. And yet there are those who are so unreasonable that they write letters to the newspapers complaining that the regulations compel them to go 12 miles to the nearest town, with no buses and no petrol, in order to get their books. There is no pleasing some people.

EXPORT OF ART TREASURES

COMMOTIONS arose before the war, on works of art from time to time passing to the United States or elsewhere from this country, and Lord Hinchinbrooke raised one in the House last week. The President of the Board of Trade (somewhat anomalously) re-

assured him that anything over 75 years old has to be licensed for export by the Board of Trade, and that museum authorities are consulted in cases affecting the public interest. Though sentiment is sometimes hurt, and will no doubt be often wounded henceforth, by the transference of beautiful things overseas, that is a reasonable arrangement. Anything in the nature of a general embargo would be highly inequitable to individuals, not to say prejudicial to the Exchequer, and immediately call in question the right of this country to the possession of numberless imported works of art, from the Elgin Marbles downwards. Works of art are a form of international currency, the retention of which in any particular country ultimately depends on its wealth. They may also be regarded as instruments for the dissemination of culture. This country is immensely rich in them, and though we should all prefer them to stay among us, these considerations must be weighed against that. What is required, and is provided, is a safeguard that unique works of art historic to this nation—such as the Wilton diptych, now in the National Gallery, and the Luttrell Psalter, now in the British Museum—should not be sold abroad before the British public have an opportunity for acquiring them. The best safeguard in our hands is to subscribe to the National Art Collections Fund, which has so preserved hundreds of treasures for our enjoyment.

THE ARTIST AND THE CHURCH

THE small yet not the less impressive exhibition which has recently been set up by C.E.M.A. in the North Transept of Chichester Cathedral (and which is being transferred to comparable venues elsewhere) may do much not only to recall the great tradition of English church art but to set minds working on the problem of how to restore the link between the artist and the Church which has worn so pitifully thin during the past century. Many of the exhibits make it clear that it is only in modern times that "church art" has separated itself from its roots and become, as Mr. John Piper puts it, "etiolated, provincial and over-traditional." The fault he attributes partly to the artist for being unco-operative and partly to the Church for lack of discrimination and loss of artistic conviction. To-day there is an obvious opportunity for the employment of the artist in the reconstruction of bombed churches and the building of new ones after the war. This is illustrated in Mr. Clive Bell's article, *Paintings in Berwick Church, Sussex*, which appears on pages 1016 and 1017.

THE TIPPER AND THE TIPPEE

ALL the attempts to get the question of a tipping dealt with by the Catering Bill have apparently failed. The Government know a trick worth two of that, for there never was a question more bristling with difficulties. All we imagine, will agree with the view expressed in the House that tipping in advance, a deliberate bribe in order to gain preferential treatment, is wholly undesirable. Retrospective tipping is another matter. That it can be agonising to the tipper is beyond question, and it may be that in some instances the tippee would rather do without it. Yet there are many cases in which it is mutually agreeable, and the world would surely lose something of warmth and friendliness, if we might no longer reward our familiar waiter or the servant who has become an old friend in some often-visited house. The ideal is perhaps that which does away with all agony and gives only pleasure, namely the inscribing of our names on the Christmas Fund list at a club, but this is only attainable in those particular circumstances. Meanwhile we have at least received some agreeable data. A noble lord was, when a midshipman during the last war, tipped as a page-boy, and during this war when of more mature rank has been tipped as a ticket collector. Another Member of the House of Lords has declared that the head attendant in a cloak-room at a London hotel receives £140 a week in tips. That he is much richer than most of us we do not doubt, but do 145,600 grateful hat-owners pour their shillings into his hand every year? It seems a large order.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

SINCE the days when the first prehistoric man went down to try his luck on the river with a strip of ichthyosaurus hide and a carved bone as a hook—the most famous and oft-told story in every fishing club has been that of “the big one which got away.” It is always a satisfaction to be an exception to the general rule and, though I have lost as many fish as the average angler—possibly, owing to a careless habit of having always a loose length of line above the reel—the fish which get away seem to be invariably smaller than the one I have in the bag. I except the lamentable episode in the spring of 1919 on Lough Melvin when, with the very first cast with my trout rod after four fishless war years, I hooked a lovely grilse which came right out of the water to display his beautiful 5-lb. figure. This I do not count as there was no bad luck about losing this fish, for I left no stone unturned to make sure he got away. The line was rotten, the reel jammed through lack of oil, and I had forgotten everything I had ever learned of fishing, for I allowed him a perfectly straight pull with a lowered rod and, I believe, I gave an excited jerk upwards when he jumped. “Begob!” said the boatman as he spat disgustedly over the side. “Ye made quite certain of losing that feller, so ye did. Short of cutting the line wid your knife ye couldn’t have done it neater or quicker.”

NOW, however, I have joined the ranks of those who tell the story of “the big one which got away,” for during this mayfly season I hooked the huge fellow who lay between the camp-shedding and the willow stump, and had been there for several seasons. I played him for ten minutes according to the book, I steered him away from the full force of the stream, I kept him clear of the weeds into which he tried to bore, and, then when he came in slowly on his side to the bank, I groped for my landing net to find that it was gone! It had become entangled in the reeds somewhere along the bank, and had detached itself from its cord.

I did the only thing one could do in the circumstances—I walked down-stream with the fish, steering him through rapids and past weed beds looking vainly for the net. At last, when I had nearly reached the limit of my beat, I came to a shelving pebbly shallow where a fish might be beached with luck. Here I drew him gradually up over the shingle and then, just as I was slipping my finger into his gills, the hook came away, the trout rolled over into deep water and it was all over. As, bowed down with sorrow, I stepped back to the bank, the thing on which I trod in the grass, and which snapped with a loud crack, was the handle of the landing net.

A CORRESPONDENT has raised the question as to the reason why the Spahis of the Algerian cavalry put blinkers on their horses, and asks if this custom is general among the Arabs. Actually I know very little of the Spahis, and hope that some reader with knowledge of the subject will be able to help. I recollect that there was one squadron of these light horsemen serving as part of the French “teten” force in Palestine during the last war, and remember now that their horses wore blinkers. Also, I remember their extraordinary high and heavy saddles, which resembled camel saddles, and the clothing of the men with the swatches of the head shawl wrapped tightly round the neck and lower part of the face.



“THE WILD MARSH MARIGOLD SHINES LIKE FIRE”
ON THE RIVER CHURN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

This, however, is common among all Arab races as they believe in the principle of keeping the heat out by wearing thick clothing round the head and neck.

I have never seen blinkers on an Arab riding horse anywhere east of the Nile, and I have always imagined they were a purely European and, particularly, a British device; and a not very sensible one. I suppose the original idea was that screening off the view from a horse's eyes, so that he was unable to see anything on his flank, gave a nervous animal no excuse to shy, but one might argue just as well that a menacing object, seen advancing, which is suddenly blocked out by the blinkers, or an unusual noise coming up from behind at which the horse cannot look, is far more likely to cause intense nervousness than allowing the animal to have a clear view of everything.

The average carriage horse in the days of the victoria and dog-cart spent his life in a stall in a dark stable, and in most cases the only light in the building was that which came in over the half-door behind him. He spent his whole day in this cloistered darkness and therefore, when he was brought out into a blaze of light to take the carriage or dog-cart into the town, it was no wonder that the stump of a tree looked to him like a distorted hobgoblin and a cyclist like a flying afreet from hell.

IN those far-off Victorian days when, instead of listening to cross-talk comedians and crooners on the wireless, everybody was supposed to be able to do something on or at the piano, we suffered a considerable amount of mental and aural torture, but on the whole, I do not think the rendering of *Tom Bowling* by the family's blaring baritone, *Oh, Promise Me*, by the soprano sister, or even *O, That We Two Were Maying*, as a duet by Uncle Arthur and Aunt Ethel, were very much worse than some of the noises we hear to-day. There was, of course, the agonising tension in the family caused by the knowledge that it was 5 to 1 on the baritone going flat over “the tempest howling,” that it would be touch and go if the soprano would reach the high C while demanding an escort to find the “first sweet harbingers of early spring,” while it was a stable certainty that both Uncle Arthur and Aunt Ethel would fall down over the tremolos caused by picking the may, but we had the satisfaction of knowing they were not paid for it.

I was reminded of all these features of a bygone day by a letter I have had from an unfortunate patient in a sanatorium asking me if I can suggest any solution of his difficulties. He has several months' incarceration in front of him, and had made the resolve to

fill in the long period of convalescence by studying his profession, but states that it is quite impossible to read a single paragraph as several patients in the ward have their wireless sets with them and keep them going the whole day—frequently on different stations. I can only suggest that he imitates the Nazis and adopts reprisals. I have advised him to buy a piccolo or cornet, and to start practising scales whenever the radio sets are switched on, and to continue until they are switched off again.

COMPARING the forms of torture of the 1900s and 1940s, in the days of Victoria and Edward the home front vocalist did not as a rule make a nasty noise until he or she had been urged to do so by the majority of those present. It is admitted that these urgings were not genuine and dictated only by a false sense of politeness, and the would-be

listeners were usually praying inwardly that the singer had a cold or some disability which would prevent him or her accepting; but when the disturbance started the auditors had the doubtful consolation of knowing they had asked for it. With the wireless of to-day the average person appears to be convinced that if a certain programme appeals to him or her it must be equally attractive to every one else in the room—and that if this is not the case it ought to be!

WE, who date back to times before the advance of modern science made things so easy for us—and also so noisy and in some ways unpleasant—are apt to remember only the bright side of the past. When we fulminate against the noises and smells caused by the internal combustion engine, and against the desecration of our favourite beauty spots by hordes of unthinking people who have managed

to get to them easily by means of it, but who would not have worried about them in the days of the push bicycle and dog-cart, we forget some of the unpleasantnesses of the past.

When to-day I can find nothing whatsoever to compensate for the things of yester-year which modern progress has swept away for ever, I force myself to think of a lofty unheated Georgian house on a frosty January night. I recall the deadly chill of the hall as, shivering, we lit our bedside candles at the hall table and watched them flicker in the draught; of the still deadlier chill as we went upstairs; of the arctic temperature of the bedroom with ice on the water jug; and lastly, of the clammy dampness of one's bath towel endeavouring to freeze stiff. Electric light, the radiator, and the hot towel-rail of to-day make up for many of the things which we have lost—particularly the hot towel-rail.

A VALLEY OF PEACE

KULU, IN THE HIMALAYA FOOTHILLS, PUNJAB. By RANA

THE Kulu Valley lies tucked away in the Kangra district of the Punjab. The old caravan track, now converted into a narrow and tortuous motor road, led countless feet through the ages to Lahoul, Ladakh, and so to Leh and Central Asia. Away to the east lies Tibet, guarded by eternal snows, with many of its peaks over 20,000 ft. in height.

It is a narrow valley, in places only half a mile in breadth, with an average height

of some 5,000 ft. The River Beas, which has its source to the north-west of the Rohtang Pass, has carved its way through the steep hills in the course of time; leaf mould from the vegetation above has been washed down, forming a rich loam in the valley, which is exceedingly fertile.

The prospects seemed so attractive that several European families came out from the United Kingdom and settled there as early as 1840. Their object was to grow tea, but they

were not so lucky as the planters who went to Ceylon; finding that the soil was particularly favourable for fruit culture, they converted these estates into orchards, so that they now supply fine crops of apples, pears, plums, cherries and walnuts to the Indian markets. On some of the estates the little tea bushes are still to be seen in the orchards; they supply an orange pekoe of good flavour which is still in demand.

Not so many years ago few Europeans had ever penetrated the valley to view its glories; the privileged number included only the civil officers who administered the sub-division, the estate owners and sportsmen who sought the plentiful big game of the mountainous reserved areas.

The valley in spring and early summer must be seen to be believed. There is a blaze of pink and white blossom from the orchards; the ground is carpeted with the small red-and-white tulip; iris, narcissus, day-lilies, gentian and a host of other flowers grow wild.

Migratory birds are a never-ending source of interest. Colonies of the blue magpie, *Urocissa Flavirostris* (Blyth), inhabit the tall alders which rise high from the swampy spinnies near the river. These spinnies also hold many woodcock, the moist ground being riddled with holes, eloquent evidence to the numbers of these birds feeding in the vicinity. Kingfishers, dippers and redstarts flash over the boulders by the stream. Flocks of minivets, with their dazzling reds and yellows, gleam like jewels as the sun catches their plumage; then the paradise flycatcher, with its impossibly long, thread-like tail, seems to tumble through the air as it dives after insects. Duck and teal flight up the river in batches; an otter, perhaps, will get busy in one of the pools while the fishing eagle circles overhead.

High up on the mountain-sides are the terraced fields of the villages with their chalet-like houses perched, perilously, on the crags, their gabled roofs being tiled with heavy slates.

In many of these villages there are small temples which house the *deotas*, or local godlings. They are curious little deities fashioned out of wood, draped with silks and strings of beads, and surmounted with an umbrella-like canopy of silver or silks, the rectangular stem being covered with masks of gold or silver—gifts from the sick or suffering for benefits to be received. They are appealed to in times of stress, such as drought; they are also available for private visits should the gifts to the attendants be sufficiently substantial.

They descend from their mountain temples at the seasons of the fairs, being carried in procession on two long bamboo poles preceded by drummers and musicians. Many temples possess a silver mace and all of them have long



THE GORGE BETWEEN MANDI AND KULU

So steep are the sides that the sunshine can reach the road for only a short time daily

ROHTANG PASS
AND NEPHAN
PEAK FROM
KABRAIN



brass, or silver, trumpets which emit a deep, penetrating, quavering note of the quality of a fantastic bass post-horn.

These godlings are most temperamental; they will suddenly decide to halt by the roadside (especially when their bearers feel weary), or they will sway together in converse when passing one another, or even cause the bearers to run backwards.

The fairs are very popular, all the women appearing in their best costumes adorned with the heavy silver jewellery of their marriage portion. They are often used as a kind of marriage market where the youths can view the marriageable maidens, contracts being subsequently arranged. There is also a certain amount of licence and much strong drink passes. Dancing is very popular; it is one of

the few places in India where men and women can be seen dancing together.

The villagers are attractive, simple folk with a civilisation decades behind that of the plains. They are scrupulously polite, bowing low in their homage. They adore flowers; nearly all of them wear some seasonable bloom in their hair or headdress. Most of the shepherds, clad in white, or grey, kilts homespun, carry a tuft of sheep's wool (or goat's hair) as they walk along the paths. This is attached to a rapidly spinning bobbin, thus forming a long strand of wool which is wound into a ball.

Some of the girls are really beautiful and so are sought after as consorts by many; Sikhs, and even Mahsuds, come hundreds of miles to the valley to obtain wives. Marriage is merely a contract; so the wives frequently elope if they are dissatisfied with conditions. If the wife returns her marriage gifts of jewellery to her husband, very little more is said about the matter, another bride being purchased.

The road is an unending source of interest. Besides the local inhabitants, the shepherds

come from afar with their flocks in search of good pasturage at the varying seasons of the year. Strange Mongolians pass by from distant Ladakh, Tibet and Spitti, with their characteristic dress and head-gear. Lamas, and the begging variety, can frequently be seen spinning their prayer wheels as they walk—"Aum mani padme hum!" Although Tibetans have a particularly picturesque national headdress, the Homburg hat seems to exert some irresistible fascination over those who stray into India, for they adopt it most readily, and the clash of East and West presents, sartorially, a music-hall effect.

On a spur close to Manali, entirely concealed by deodars of great antiquity, is situated the chief object of archaeological interest in the valley—the old temple of Dhungri, reputed to



WESTERN DRESS AND WESTERN
HAT IN STRANGE CONTRAST
Western head-gear has a fascination
for many Tibetans visiting India



DEOTA, OR LOCAL GODLING, DRAPED
WITH SILK AND BEADS

The masks are of gold or silver and the
canopy is of silver or silks



A KULU BEAUTY, WHO MADE A
ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT

Marriage is a mere contract, and wives
often elope if they are dissatisfied



A TYPICAL POOL NEAR FOURTH MILESTONE (KULUR BEAS)



THE OLD TEMPLE OF DHUNGRI AT MANALI. This temple is reputed to have stood for many centuries; according to legend, human sacrifices once took place there



TWO DEOTAS BEING TAKEN BACK TO THEIR MOUNTAIN TEMPLE FROM A FAIR. They are carried on bamboo poles

have stood there for many centuries. It has a curious pagoda-shaped roof in tiers; the wooden doorway is richly carved, and over the lintel hang the horns of ibex, burhal and chital. This temple is dedicated to the goddess Harimba. Legend has it that human sacrifices took place here in the past. The interior is dark and sinister; a rope suspended from the roof is said to be that on which the unfortunate victims dangled over the insatiable deity.

The Kulu Valley has long been famous for sport. Black bear and panther are practically vermin; there are still quite a number of red bear on the higher slopes. Above that again is the happy hunting-ground for snow leopard, ibex, burhal and tahr.

Many species of pheasants can be obtained just below the snow-line, but it means a stiff climb through the forest glades. The energetic ones will be rewarded by monal, tragopan, chir and koklas. There are also chikor and other varieties of partridge to be had.

The trout-fishing was attracting many visitors before the war, and Kulu was bidding fair to rival Kashmir in this respect. When outlay for a fishing holiday is of growing importance, in Kulu the fees for licences alone are less than one-third of those charged in Kashmir. As the angler has also the advantage of living on the water, the transport charges and camping outlay for a journey of some 60 to 80 miles are saved.

The old pioneers must have looked at this water and said: "What an ideal spot for trout!" It was in 1900 that the first batch of eyed ova was despatched to India by the Duke of Bedford, for stocking Kashmir. Some years later a Kashmiri, one Sodhama, who was employed at the carpet factory at Srinagar, was sent to Kulu with ova consigned to Mr. Howell, who was then Assistant Commissioner. Through the agency of Lord Morley, Mr. Howell was sent to America to study trout culture, and returned with valuable experience. Others in Kulu carried on the good work in its initial stages, notably the late General Osborne, Sir John Coldstream, Major Banon, and Mr. C. H. Donald, who was warden of fisheries.

Trout flourished well, growing rapidly. One fish near Naggar Bridge grew from an alevin to a trout (brown) of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in three years. Hatcheries were established at Chhaki Nallah in 1909 and at Katrain in 1927, and some 80,000 brown trout and 20,000 rainbow are now hatched out annually. Rainbow do not thrive nearly so well; experiments with rainbow are now being made in the waters of the Ravi near Mahdopur, but so far they are not very promising.

Unlike British waters, rises are very rare; consequently dry fly is limited to a very few spots and then the angler has usually to fish "blind." They take wet fly readily, and there is some very pretty thread-line fishing to be had in the deep pools where some very heavy trout are lying.

Parts of the valley look like Kashmir, others resemble the Teign in Devon where it flows between Chagford and Dunsford, while the vista, looking upwards, is reminiscent of Switzerland or the Austrian Tirol. There are some broad stretches of open country, at intervals, intersected by mill streams; such land could easily be converted, at small cost, into artificial streams similar to many already constructed in Kashmir. Should such a project materialise, it would greatly improve conditions for anglers in the monsoon season.

The main stumbling-block has been the very limited accommodation available at the tiny little communities which are scattered over the valley. One enterprising estate owner has built an hotel of six rooms. Another has erected fishermen's shacks with a small mess to hold 18; near by a golf course of 11 holes has been constructed, also a swimming-bath; beyond this effort, there are a few bungalows and cottages to be rented. Some bring their own tents, and so are independent.

Very little has altered here since the days when Alexander the Great marched through this area. The inhabitants will tell you that there are no records of his invasion except some olive trees which, like the date palms in India, sometimes mark the movements of foreign armies or caravans in the dim ages.

HOW DO CUCKOOS PLACE THEIR EGGS?

By E. C. STUART BAKER

Naturalists have often disputed over the manner in which the cuckoo introduces her egg into the nest of the bird on which she desires to foist it. That she usually lays it directly into the nest is unquestionable, as was shown by Mr. Edgar Chance in his book "The Secret of the Cuckoo"; indeed, he believed this to be her only method, an opinion shared by many eminent ornithologists. Some persons, however, have always maintained that in certain instances the cuckoo lays her egg at a distance and carries it in her beak to the chosen nest. In this article Mr. Stuart Baker approaches the subject from a fresh angle, namely, that of Indian bird life, on which he is an authority, and gives cases of cuckoo eggs in nests where it would seem they could have been inserted only by means of the beak. His article renews interest in the problem and we hope will lead naturalists to give it further attention.—ED.



1.—NEST OF A FRANKLIN'S WREN-WARBLER. Containing a cuckoo's egg yet too frail to support the cuckoo if she tried to project the egg into it

I HAVE been constantly asked by those who have read my book on cuckoo problems what methods I personally believe are adopted by cuckoos when placing their eggs in other birds' nests. The matter was so exhaustively dealt with in *Cuckoo Problems* that I propose here to give only a very brief summary of my own beliefs.

First I know that in ordinary open nests the method of direct deposition in the nest is the normal method. Secondly I know that, when nests are inaccessible by the ordinary method eggs are often placed in nests when these are built in holes in walls, trees, etc., by the cuckoo placing the cloaca close to the entrance and projecting the egg into it.



3.—STONECHAT'S NEST, WITH CUCKOO'S EGG, UNDER A CLOD OF EARTH



4.—BURMESE STONECHAT'S NEST IN A HOLLOW BAMBOO. The entrance was too small to admit a cuckoo, though her egg is there

The photographs given show nests for which this latter method had been adopted; they were taken by Captain T. R. Livsey who has permitted me to use them. In Fig. 4 the nest, that of a Burmese stonechat, built in a hollow bamboo, had an entrance too small to permit of the cuckoo's entry. On another occasion Livsey saw the cuckoo cling to the edge of an exactly similar nest and project its egg into it. Fig. 3 shows a somewhat similar nest of a chat built under a clod of earth on a bank, and Fig. 5 a nest under a fallen trunk, the latter raised to show the nest.

Livsey also points out that in most cases the cuckoo makes no attempt to enter the nest, as the grass forming the sides and, often, the roof is not disturbed.

Another type of nest into which the egg



6.—HIMALAYAN CUCKOO'S EGG IN THE NEST OF A LARGE-CROWNED WILLOW-WARBLER IN A HOLLOW TREE

The original entrance was very small



2.—NEST OF A LONG-TAILED TIT. The entrance, at the top, is undamaged, yet it contains a cuckoo's egg, which therefore could not have been projected

cannot be laid direct is shown in Fig. 6, in which may be seen the egg of a Himalayan cuckoo and four of the large crowned willow-warbler. The original entrance to the hole was very small.

So far I have dealt with the two methods of deposition, now generally accepted as proved, but I believe there must be a third method, as many eggs of cuckoos are found in nests in which deposition by either would be a physical impossibility.

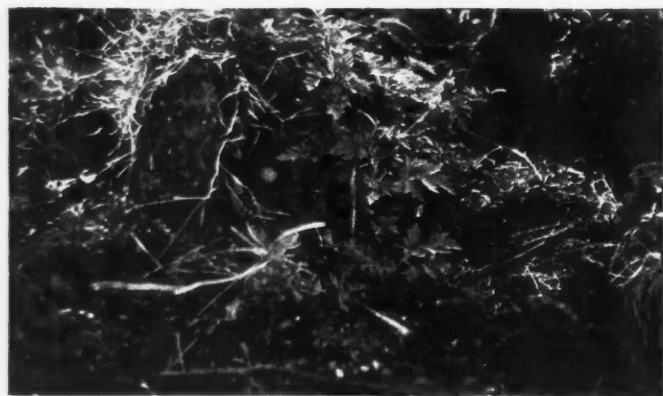
In *Cuckoo Problems* I have given many examples of such nests. The simplest example of these was a cuckoo's egg found in a nest of a chestnut-bellied nuthatch, built in a hole in a low stone wall round Government House in Shillong. The nuthatch had, as usual, reduced



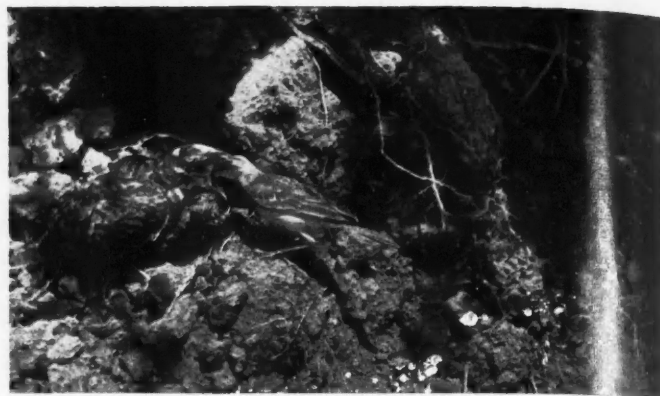
5.—ANOTHER UNDER A FALLEN TRUNK which has been raised to show the nest, previously inaccessible to a cuckoo yet containing her egg

the size of the entrance with stiff clay leaving a round hole under $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. diameter, just big enough for the bird to squeeze in or out but also large enough for a cuckoo to put in its head and neck. Over the entrance hung down many scraps of maidenhair fern so that, though the cuckoo could not possibly have entered the nest to lay, it would have been easy for her to cling to the ferns and project her egg into the hole. Unfortunately for her there was between the nest and the entrance a scrap of stone jutting upwards which would have certainly stopped and almost certainly broken the egg.

Other examples were given of eggs in nests built in holes in banks, too small for the cuckoo to enter and having obstructions in the way of roots, stones, etc., over, or past which



7.—WHEN A CUCKOO MISCALCULATED. Her egg lies 3 ins. outside a stonechat's nest, and some 5 ins. from the chat's eggs



8.—A YOUNG CUCKOO OUTSIDE A PIPIT'S NEST-HOLE NO LONGER BIG ENOUGH TO HOLD IT

the cuckoo could not have projected the egg.

Now how did the eggs come to be in the nests in which they were found? The entrances were too small to permit of the cuckoo's entering the nest, while some obstruction effectually prevented a projected egg from reaching it. There must be, therefore, some other method, adopted by cuckoos to meet such cases. The eggs could easily be placed in the nests if the cuckoo first deposited her egg on the ground and then placed it in the nest with her beak. If this is not the method adopted, what is?

In many other nests, in which the cuckoo's eggs are found, it would be very difficult for the bird to employ either of the two normal methods adopted but in some not impossible for the egg to be projected into it. Such are wrens' nests in which cuckoos' eggs are often found. Into these the cuckoo possibly places her egg by holding on to the roof with her feet and then hanging down low enough to allow of her projecting the egg through the entrance. The top of wrens' nests parasitised are frequently found

flattened and the entrance, more often than not, damaged, which is what we should expect if the projection method is the one chosen. Wrens when parasitised generally forsake their nests.

Willow-warblers and wood-warblers are occasionally made use of by cuckoos as fosterers but, almost invariably, the nest is so much disturbed and pulled about that the owners, equally invariably, desert.

In *Cuckoo Problems*, hundreds of instances are referred to in which eggs of cuckoos have been found in nests far too small for the cuckoo to enter, and so built that there is no support strong enough for a cuckoo to cling to if she tried to project her egg into them. One of these nests of Franklin's wren-warbler containing a cuckoo's egg is shown in Fig. 1. (See *Cuckoo Problems*, p. 131). This is so tiny that the egg practically fills the nest and when hatched the young bird bursts it within a few days and falls to the ground. This particular nest was built on a fragile stem of a weed, barely strong enough to carry the nest and its contents when the hen was sitting.

Of English nests in which cuckoo eggs were found, there are two among many which it is difficult to believe could have been placed there by either of the normal methods. In one, the nest of a great tit was placed in an empty kerosene-tin in a corner away from the small round entrance and not directly below it. In the second a nest of a long-tailed tit (Fig. 2) was built on a horizontal branch of a pear tree, the entrance being at the extreme tip of the upper end. No damage was done to either roof or entrance to the nest, and I do not think she could possibly have projected the egg into the nest without doing some visible damage to either or both; the branch shown in the photograph apparently hanging over the top was well to the back of it. The finder's attention was drawn to the nest when the cuckoo flew from the tree.

Admittedly no third method has been proved beyond all doubt, but the circumstantial evidence does prove that such must exist. Deposition by the beak of the cuckoo would be easy to carry out in all these cases. Does this supply the answer?

WHISPERED MAGIC

THE HOLY TERROR EXHIBITED
EVERY PROVED METHOD OF
DISLODGING A RIDER



By E. OE. SOMERVILLE
and
MARTIN ROSS

Illustrated by LIONEL EDWARDS

IN Ireland there is still a vein of primitive sorcery, and one can there meet with an acceptance of marvels that has not yet faded away. Eire has no equivalent for Africa's bush-telephone—though it is undoubted that rumour travels within her borders as though such existed—but at least she has not yet outgrown fairies and wise women, and wart-charmers. Wart-charmers, indeed, are highly and deservedly respected, and an enquiry as to a local practitioner is generally responded to with histories of afflicted relatives who have been magically relieved by his good offices.

I regret that I know personally none of the exponents of this art or craft, but there is yet another class of wizard whose practices concern only horses, and of these I have had some small experience. They are called "whisperers," and they possess what would seem to be a hypnotic power over horses. A horse, and specially a well-bred one, is a temperamental creature, scared by an unfamiliar heap of stones by a roadside; frightened of a pig or a cur dog; thrilling to the cry of hounds and the noise of the horn; ever ready to head the hunt in a run; often refusing to admit the possibility of

jumping an obstacle no higher than his knee (or, specially, *her* knee—O darling Kitty, forgive me for telling tales of you!); at other times, with nerves aflame, ready to bolt and to charge any impossibility in order to be in the field with the hounds!

I suppose it is this supersensitiveness that makes it reasonable to accept the testimony of many witnesses that there are, certainly have been, in Ireland, certain men, known as "whisperers," who with a few secret words can command a horse's obedience, and can reach—flashed along what live wire, who can say?—that dark place, the nerve-centre of a wild and uncontrollable horse, and compel his submission.

Even "the spirit that denies" must abate a little at denials when it has to face a number of determined eye-witnesses. Of that stout comrade I can claim to be one, having seen a whisperer obstinately-jibbing mare set going with a heavy load up a steep hill, on a whispered word from a tottering stranger.

Not long ago I was given a story of a whisper whose success was complete and cannot be explained away. The credit may be given to telepathy (which is the last ditch of the doubting) if this is a comfort. Or, if preferred, there is also hypnotism. I offer only the facts, with unconscious calm.

A friend of mine, a brilliant horseman, and a noted trainer of difficult horses, was offered a horse, as a gift, by a neighbouring horse-dealer. There is a saying that the Greeks are to be feared even when offering gifts. That any horse-dealer should offer to give away any animal worth keeping suggests caution in acceptance. The offer was qualified by an admission that the horse, a four-year-old, was not more than half-trained.

"But sure that's no trouble to you, Sir!" wrote the horse-dealer, obsequiously. He then went on with child-like candour to say that the colt had cost him nothing.

"I got him in a swap. I wouldn't part with him at all only for the stables being too full already. He's clean-bred. He's a lovely colt altogether—and he's one that'd win a good race—I'd like well that you had him—"

The eulogium continued, but its purpose seemed obscure. One of those unattached stable-helpers who seem to pervade hunting districts provided an explanation.

"Sure that colt was near killing a lad Nick Hosford had in the yard! He gave him the two heels in the stomach, and he got another chap by the poll, and was near pulling the scalp off him! Hosford had to compensate them the way they wouldn't summons him! Oh, that colt's a holy terror! He's mad! He'd kill a man and eat him afther!"

Here the stable-helper gave a whoop of laughter at his own humour.

"Don't touch him at all, Sir! Ye couldn't put saddle nor bridle on him. He's as handy with his teeth as what he is with his heels!"

Recognising the fact that it might be unsafe to lose this gift-horse in the mouth, my friend accepted Mr. Hosford's offer, only stipulating that the horse should be delivered to him at his own stables. Accordingly, somehow, tied and bound in a sort of equine strait-waistcoat, the gift was handed over to his new owner, who then (and then (somehow) inflicted a saddle and bridle on him, and then (still somehow) made him in the loose-box. The door of the loose-box was then opened, the horse shot out of the loose-box door, and dashing across the yard, when he entered into a large paddock, the gate of which had been left open in preparation for the occasion.

The Holy Terror then proceeded (I have

the story from an eye-witness) to exhibit every proved method of dislodging a rider, with (as was confidently stated to be his ambition) the intention of savaging him when dislodged. Foiled in this by his rider's supreme horsemanship, the colt decided to bolt. Round and round the great square paddock he went, forced by the implacable hand of the rider to make a circle of it. A wonderful moment for the on-lookers and a wonderful sight. The big bay colt exemplifying the grace and the splendour of a thoroughbred horse at speed, while the sun gleamed on his wet coat and made brilliant the green Irish meadow under his flying feet. The month was April; blossoming furze flamed on every fence. In the pale blue of the spring sky great balls of snowy cloud sat motionless on the horizon above the rolling line of hills, everything joined to make the picture perfect; and the watching men, standing in the gateway of the paddock, staring at the contest, cared for none

while they waited to see John Sullivan killed without benefit of clergy, was that peace had come. The bay colt bowed his beautiful head, and the evil spirit that had possessed him obeyed John Sullivan's whisper, and left him tamed and submissive.

It may to some extent legitimise whisperers if the fact is mentioned that some 70 or 80 years ago, an American, named Rarey, came to England equipped with a marketable "whisper," which he declared was a word of power over violent horses. He is believed to have substantiated his claim, and I have found a record of him in an ancient collection of John Leech's drawings for *Punch*. One of these represents one of Leech's stock figures, Mr. Briggs, a stout little old gentleman of the breed of Jorrocks, who believes himself to excel in all forms of sport. In this drawing he is represented standing, a conqueror, over the prostrate form of a tiny pony, with a foot planted magnificently



DISREGARDING TENSE HINDQUARTERS READY TO DEAL INSTANT DEATH, THE WHISPERER STRODE UP TO THE HORSE

of these things, only appreciating intensely the rider's superb mastery, and exulting in his victory over the creature they feared.

The bay colt slackened at last. His rider gradually gained full control, and at last, dripping with sweat and something temporarily subdued, the colt was ridden through the wide stable door and into the loose-box. He stood quiet, his sides heaving and his tail twitching a little, but his ears were back, and the white crescents of his eyes told of his ceaseless watch for any enemy who might come behind him.

Then the rider staggered to a seat, and wiping a streaming brow, said: "Send the car for John Sullivan!"

John Sullivan was a whisperer. He came, listened to the story, and without hesitation, opened the door of the box and went in. Had its occupant been a starving Bengal tiger, the grooms and the helper could not have uttered louder or more horrified protests. John Sullivan, deaf to their cries, and disregarding the warnings of fierce side-glancing eyes, and bared teeth, and tense hindquarters ready to deal instant death to the unwary intruder, strode, unhesitating, up to the horse and put his arm over his neck.

I suppose that he then whispered his password of peace. All that the watchers realised,

on its ribs. The caption announces that "Rarey the Whisperer's Secret is now also Mr. Briggs's!"

Rarey's secret seems to have sold well. I have myself seen its powers made manifest by a lady (a friend of mine) whose father bought it from Rarey for £30 (which seems a moderate price for a wizard to ask when we consider what Faust was charged by a fellow of the craft).

The fact that John Sullivan and others like him have been masters of this mystery is well attested. It cannot be denied. Neither can any attestations convince. They only benumb the reasoning faculty. There is no more to be said.

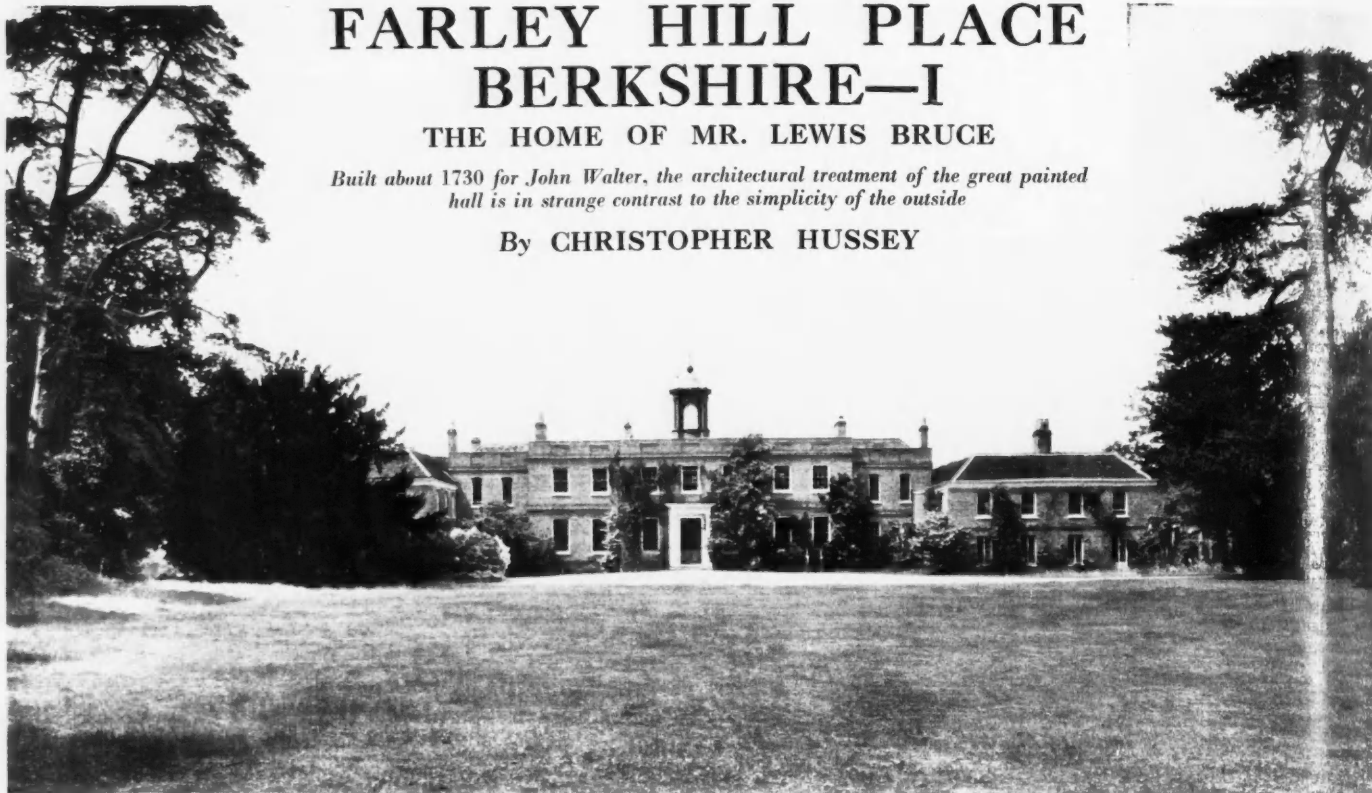
But problems and discussions about horses are becoming negligible. There was a time, not so very long ago, when their importance in most of the affairs of our lives was supreme. Agriculture, commerce, and war were all dependent on them. Only in racing and hunting have they kept their once proud and indispensable place. Richard the Third's offer to exchange his kingdom for a horse will soon be out-dated. Kingdoms are losing value and democracies don't seem to care about horses. The time threatens that, even in racing, horses will be superseded. Wilbur and Orville Wright's brood will triumph, and the ugly snouts of hedge-hopping 'planes will hustle one another past the winning post of the Grand National.

FARLEY HILL PLACE BERKSHIRE—I

THE HOME OF MR. LEWIS BRUCE

Built about 1730 for John Walter, the architectural treatment of the great painted hall is in strange contrast to the simplicity of the outside

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY



1.—THE ENTRANCE FRONT FROM THE GREAT SEMICIRCULAR LAWN

FARLEY HILL is a ridge round which the River Blackwater curves after it ceases to be the boundary between Hampshire and Berkshire, before joining the Loddon in Swallowfield Park. Though a good 35 miles from Wiltshire, it was, till 1844, a detached islet of that county, which is odd. Three country houses stand

on the crest of the ridge, Farley Hill Place formerly called Farley Hall, Farley Court, and Farley Castle. The first-named of these is a delightful and in some ways remarkable early Georgian house, looking westward down a beautifully landscaped park. At the foot of the slope lies Swallowfield Park, where the 2nd Earl of

Clarendon, son of the 17th-century statesman, built a great house in Charles II's reign designed by Talman. But at Farley Hill Place, apart from what we can see, singularly little is known about the house or its inhabitants.

It is stated to have been built about 1730 by a certain John Walter on land enclosed by a Colonel Charles Lannoy, an ancestor of



2.—THE CENTRE AND FRONT DOOR, CLOTHED WITH AN OLD MAGNOLIA AND FLOWERING CREEPERS

the late Henry Lannoy Hunter of Beech Hill, Reading. It is possible that John Walter was a member of the family that founded *The Times* and produced several John Walters famous for their association with that newspaper. Though the first of that line was only born in 1739, the son of Richard Walter a wealthy coal-merchant of London, it would be a coincidence, were there no connection, that the second John Walter purchased the estate of Bear Wood, a few miles away from Farley Hill, early in the nineteenth century. Of Colonel Lannoy I know nothing either, but the connection of the Hunter family with him was through the marriage of John Hunter of Goulds Square, parish of St. Olave, Hart Street, with Elizabeth daughter of Sir Timothy Lannoy, Kt., of Hammer-smith. Their son Henry Lannoy Hunter, of Beech Hill, is described as of London, merchant.

The inference from these particulars seems to be that the Place owes its creation to people connected with business in the City, and we are fairly safe in regarding it as the country house of a prosperous London business man of George I and II's reigns. We can perhaps go further and deduce that Mr. Walter was a Tory in politics, or at least in his aspirations, since the house is of that conservative kind harking back to Wren, and shows no sympathy with the new Palladian fashion which was then affected by the ruling Whig faction.

It is a curious house, owing to its extraordinary length, which is emphasised by its being nowhere of more than two storeys. A central block of seven bays, with two recessed bays at either end, is prolonged in each direction by wings. These wings, which were altered about 1850, may be additions, but if so can be of very little later date, the brickwork being similar throughout. They have pitched tile roofs while the lead roofs of the main block are partly hidden by parapets. In the centre, and the most noticeable feature of the design, rises a lantern, its lead cupola supporting a weathercock and supported by four couples of elongated columns between which are lofty arched windows that light the two-storeyed entrance hall. The only ornamental feature is a richly carved wooden portal in the centre of each front. The walling is straightforward brick, with clumsy string courses; work such as was being executed all over the country at that time by local builders in market towns and farm-houses.

In contrast, the interior woodwork and decoration is of exceptional richness, and the ceiling of the entrance hall (Fig. 3) has an



3.—THE HALL

A gallery runs round three sides, and the painted ceiling contains the base of the lantern on the roof

elaborate painted decoration. This is traditionally attributed to Nicolas Lancret (1690-1743), though it is in the baroque manner, with architectural *trompe l'œil*, characteristic of Thornhill. Who was more likely to have been responsible for it will be discussed later.

The fittings of the interior point to a first-rate carpenter having been employed, one with more up-to-date knowledge of classical design than the builder of the shell. Whereas the frame to the front door (Fig. 6) is in the florid tradition of Grinling Gibbons, with pierced carving in the lintel, the woodwork of hall and staircase is austere and scholarly: Doric entablatures frame the doorways and windows in the lower half (Fig. 3), Ionic columns and cornice support the upper (Fig. 8). A hanging gallery, which is the only communication between the north and south halves of the house at first-floor level, sur-

rounds three sides of the hall, the balusters formed as Doric columns, which is also the case in the staircase adjoining the hall to the south (Fig. 4). The gallery is finished off at its inner ends in a series of curves, the balustrade following the platform in a fantastic scroll suggestive of Hogarth's "line of beauty" (seen above the right-hand doorway in Fig. 3), till the last baluster stands isolated in the air. The extent to which the upper cornice overlaps the painted ceiling implies that the painting was done before the woodwork was put up, but the identical treatment of gallery and staircase negatives the likelihood of the hall woodwork being a later introduction. The fine marble chimneypiece of full Palladian fashion is likely to be contemporary with the woodwork. (The painting above it is of the *grands eaux* at Versailles by the late W. B. E. Ranken.)

The centre of the ceiling (Fig. 7) is



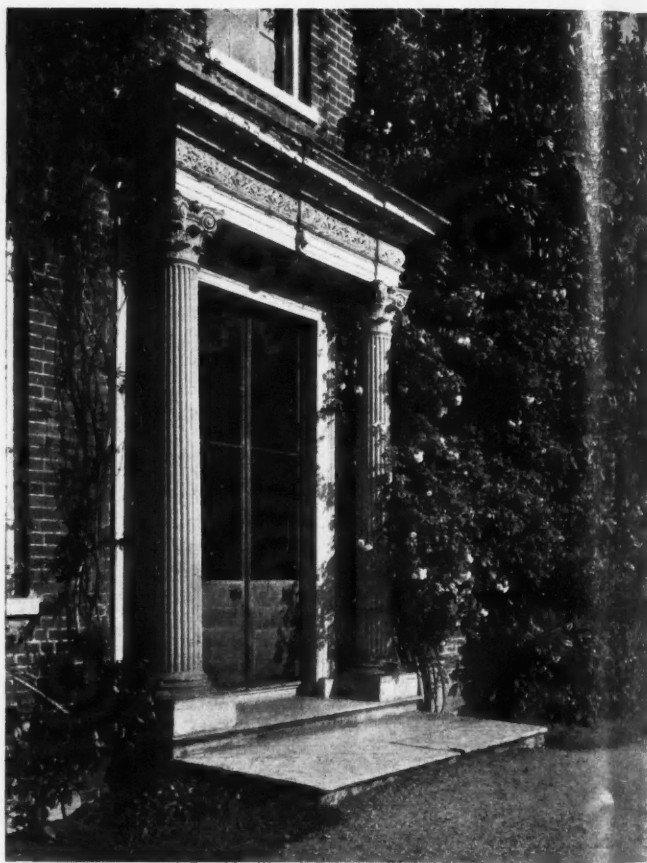
4.—THE STAIRCASE BESIDE THE HALL



5.—FROM HALL TO SALOON

occupied by the circular base of the lantern. Four Corinthian pilasters carry its dome, enriched with an entablature, where an indicator connected with the weathercock above points the winds. This unusual gadget suggests that John Walter was particularly concerned in wind direction; so, unless he was a retired sea captain, this is additional evidence that he was a merchant with interests in shipping. The contrast between the external simplicity and internal elaboration of the house gives us another side-light on his personality. Next week, in connection with the remains of a remarkable garden lay-out, it will be suggested that the main lines of the house, and perhaps the character of its decoration, were to some extent directed by the landscape gardener Charles Bridgeman. In any case, a plain brick building such as he was used to in the City was good enough for Mr. Walter, though more spread out, as if retelling in the unrestricted site. Probably he went to some sound master builder in Reading for it. But indoors he expected considerable splendour, richness of colouring, and genteel reportment; something to set off against what other wealthy citizens were putting up, like Mr. Styles at Moor Park, who had a lawsuit with Sir James Thornhill over his painted decorations.

In this contrast Mr. Walter faithfully followed the tastes of his late Majesty George I, and no less of his son and successor,



6.—THE FRONT DOOR, CARVED AND PAINTED WOOD

The early Georges perforce contented themselves with plain brick-built houses—Kensington, Leicester House—but adorned them inside with the extensive painted decorations of Mr. Kent. There is some analogy between this hall ceiling and Kent's treatment of the Cupola Room at Kensington, which he painted in 1722. The latter is a square dome set out with coffering, a shape which this flat ceiling not unskilfully counterfeits. Here, however, the outer segment of each side is painted to simulate an open lunette in which are seated various gods and goddesses. In the illustration (Fig. 7) Jupiter and Juno are seen in the bottom lunette; Neptune, Thetis (?), and a river god (Thames?) on the left; Minerva in a chariot drawn by lions, with two Muses, on the right; and Venus appearing to Vulcan at the top. In the angles are vases of flowers, similar to those with which Thornhill sometimes filled in corners, and possibly by the same assistant. Beside them, *putti* hold emblems of the adjacent divinity, e.g. of the liberal arts in the case of Minerva. The painting is in very good condition and less well seen than in the illustration owing to the light in the spectator's eyes from the lantern.

Whoever the artist, he was practised in the Grand Manner. The conception of the groups recalls the manner of the Caracci; indeed they may be copied from originals by



(Above) 7.—HALL CEILING, PAINTED WITH CLASSICAL DEITIES ROUND THE BASE OF THE LANTERN

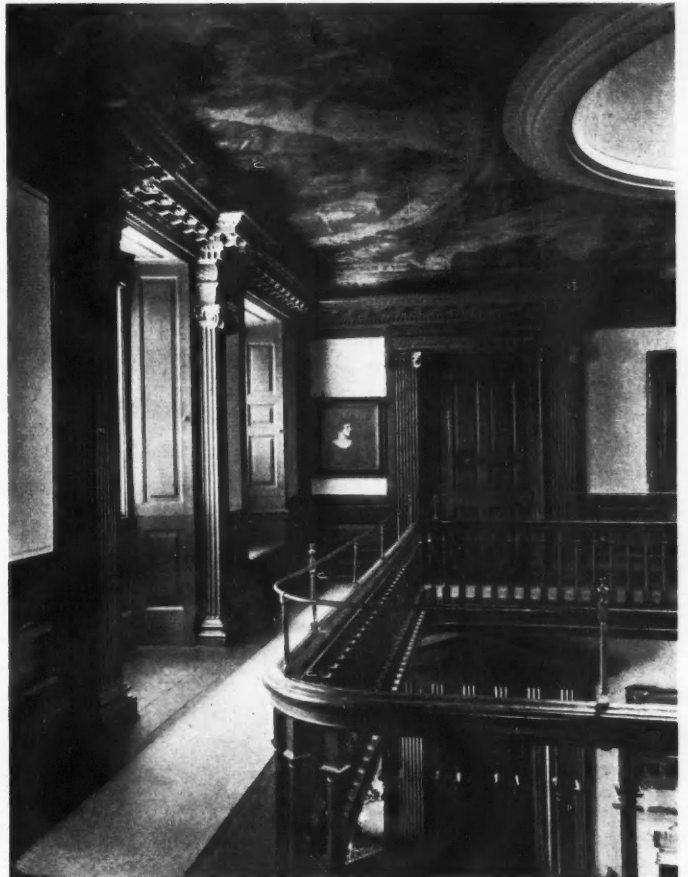
Attributed to Jacopo Amigoni

(Right) 8.—THE HALL GALLERY

them or another Italian master. The attribution to Lancret is unaccountable; he was an imitator of Watteau and, so far as I know, never was in England, or decorated ceilings. The principal decorators working in England about 1730 were Thornhill (who died in 1734), Kent, and Amigoni. Kent can be ruled out on stylistic grounds, and the handling of the figures does not recall Thornhill to me—some of it is relatively crude, *e.g.* the *putto* astride Minerva's lions; moreover, Thornhill's activities are fairly well documented. Jacopo Amigoni, born in Venice 1675, working in England 1729-39, is the most likely author of the three, though these paintings lack the brilliant colouring of such decorations by him as I have seen. He was the most deservedly fashionable decorator of the decade, and painted at Moor Park, the staircase of Powis House in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and at Narford near King's Lynn for the connoisseur Sir Andrew Fountaine.

Another interesting thing about Mr. Walter's operations at Farley Hill Place is the elaborate landscape lay-out of the surrounding grounds. More will be said of this next week, when the west front and its sweeping view down the park will be illustrated, though the area comprised in the lay-out is so densely grown up that its earthworks can scarcely be seen. Roughly speaking the plan consists of a great semicircular bank facing the entrance front; and arms reaching forward from its horns westward, flanking the view and forming a semicircular terrace to the west front of the house. On the entrance side all that can be seen of this is a great half-moon of lawn lying in front of the house (*cf.* 1), with tall firs standing sentinel at either horn of the bank containing it, which is now planted with big rhododendrons and other trees. From the far end of the lawn the composition formed by the wide low house with its lantern and the flanking firs is in strong contrast to the open landscape confronting the almost identical west front. Quite certainly the house and its landscape were conceived as a single design, the most probable author of which is Bridgeman.

(To be concluded)



PAINTINGS IN BERWICK CHURCH, SUSSEX

By CLIVE BELL

IF those admirable and eminent persons—the Bishop of Chichester is one of them and Professor Reilly another—who wish to see our English churches redeccorated, hope to make their plans acceptable to a not very well-educated public, they should show that public, by means of models, what a church in the Middle Ages was like. And when the discreet and semi-cultivated laity has been sufficiently edified, and horrified, by that glorious riot of colour and ornament which was the interior of a mediæval church, it may be invited to enjoy the lovely but by no means riotous decorations with which, thanks in part to the eminent persons named, the old church at Berwick, Sussex, is embellished. "The old church" I call it, for all that not much of the original remains; the tower, however, or to be exact some part of the tower, is 12th-century, and in the nave and south aisle is to be seen 13th-century masonry. In fact, it is just the place in which to inaugurate the Sussex scheme of redecoration; for, while no one can raise the cry that the character of an ancient interior is being jeopardised, in general effect the building is worthy of the pains that have been lavished on it.

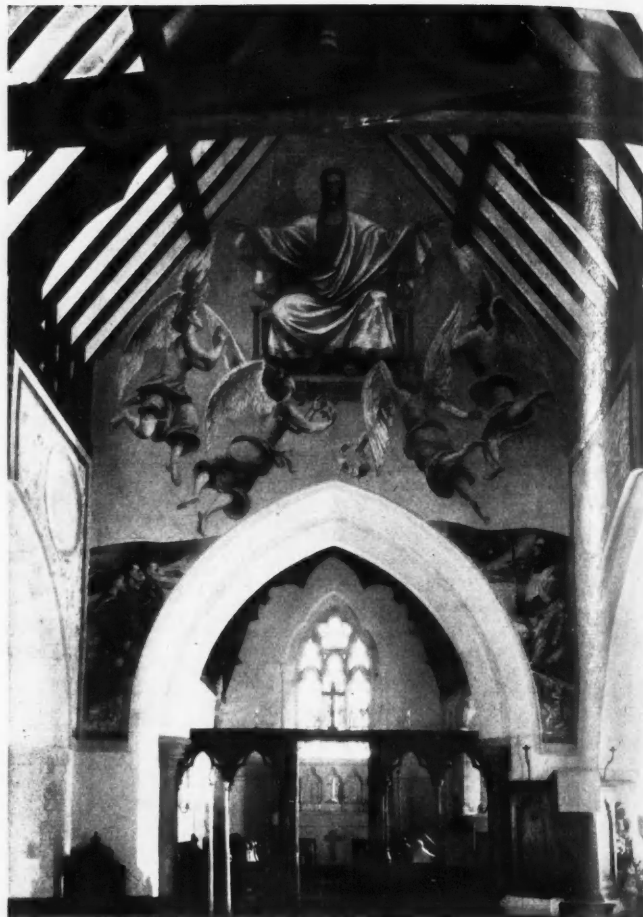
Though the redecoration of Berwick Church is meant to be a beginning, assuredly the artists employed have not sought to found a school: they are much too personal for that. If any common tendency is to be discerned—which I doubt—it is no more than a reaction against that archaism which in the nineteenth century stultified ecclesiastical architecture and ornament and of which a whiff lingers on into the twentieth. In Berwick Church itself there are unfortunate examples of the style—the style imposed by the Oxford Movement, by Ruskin and by the Pre-Raphaelites and based on a perfect misunderstanding of art by people who imagined that men of the nineteenth century could express themselves in forms in which men of the thirteenth had expressed themselves.

These 20th-century artists who have made the paintings at Berwick—paintings, by the way, on canvas and not on the bare walls which, in the opinion of Mr. Frederick Etchells, were ill-suited to fresco—have not attempted to be mediæval or anything but themselves. Their art, like that of their ancestors, is of its own age, which does not mean that it is ostentatiously unlike that of the past. The result is a beautiful decoration by three greatly gifted modern painters.

Those who long for links with the past, though they cannot call these paintings mediæval in style, may, if they please, call them mediæval in spirit: they are contemporary, gay and regional. In the *Nativity*, for instance, can be found likenesses of two well-known shepherds from neighbouring farms, while the solemn labourers and inquisitive children will be recognised. Above the chancel arch Christ in Glory is adored on the one hand by the Bishop of Chichester and Rector of Berwick, on the other by a sailor, a soldier and an airman, all of whom have gone forth to fight for Christendom from Sussex homes. At the same time the treatment is as reverent as is the

(Right) *THE NATIVITY*

By Duncan Grant
North side of nave



CHRIST IN GLORY

By Duncan Grant
Chancel arch, west side



treatment of similar subjects by the Primitives. On this question of treatment, there were searchings of heart, I am told, among devout churchmen in the diocese, questionings as to whether the chosen painters, artistically well equipped for the task as they might be, would not prove too mundane. So I am glad to record that from churchmen high and low has come nothing but praise for the spirit in which the subjects—Annunciation, Nativity, Christ in Glory, Parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins—have been treated.

Æsthetically, the whole decoration seems to me admirable—one of the creative achievements of these destructive days. For obvious reasons I shall not say very much about particular parts. That Duncan Grant, who is responsible for the decoration of the chancel arch, would prove himself, were he given the chance, a decorator on the grand scale of the very highest order, I have always maintained. He possesses the power of setting up a rhythm at once fluent and full. That is the *sine qua non* of a decorator. How dismally a reputable painter, lacking fluency,

can fail when he attempts decoration, is only too well known to all who have studied the Panthéon of Paris or the Hôtel de Ville. Indeed, modern artists, for the most part, have been unable to conceive of decoration as much more than a series of pictures loosely connected at best by some historical or philosophic theme. That is would-be decoration failing for lack of fluency. On the other hand, no tourist but has been bored by that ceaseless flow of empty arabesque with which, for instance, Luca Giordano (*Fa Presto*) dirtied acres of good white plaster. That is rhythm without content. Duncan Grant is fluent, but his rhythm is never insignificant. His fine decorations for the *Queen Mary* were, unfortunately, not regarded as suitable by the directors of the Cunard Company: fortunately, they can now be seen, though not to the greatest advantage, in the restaurant of the National Gallery. His decorations for the Borough Polytechnic were destroyed by the city fathers. I think we can rely on the Church of England to show more taste and sense than shipping magnates and municipal politicians.

Possibly the painting most liked will be the *Annunciation* by Vanessa Bell: if so, I shall be at no pains to quarrel with a popular verdict, for, in my opinion, it is as good a thing as the artist has ever done, which is saying much. But may I, without indiscretion, draw especial attention to the *Parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins* by Quentin Bell? This work, situated on the east side of the chancel arch, has a peculiar pyramidal form imposed on it by the architecture. The artist has been set one of those problems of placing and spacing over which the mediæval masters delighted to triumph. Here, too, we enjoy a sense of victory, the artist having turned limitations to account. They have stimulated his invention and from them he has drawn inspiration. Only, the colour being somewhat sombre, and the lighting in the afternoon poor, the amateur who would get from this masterly composition all that it has to give may be advised to come early and look well.

Visitors to Berwick Church, pleased and surprised by what the artists have given, should reserve some gratitude for others—for the Bishop and the Rector, the churchwardens, Professor Reilly, Sir Kenneth Clark, Mr. Frederick Etchells, and many neighbours of goodwill who have helped to make possible the realisation of the project by smoothing away difficulties which, in times such as these, such an undertaking was bound to encounter. For the benefit of sightseers, may I add that this "sight" is anything but inaccessible. An omnibus, which plies hourly between Brighton and Eastbourne (*via* Lewes) halts within five minutes' walk of the church.



PARABLE OF THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS.

By Quentin Bell

Chancel arch, east side.



THE ANNUNCIATION.

By Vanessa Bell.

South side of nave

BIRD-BREEDING ON THE ROCKS

FARNE ISLAND PICTURES TAKEN BY THE DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND



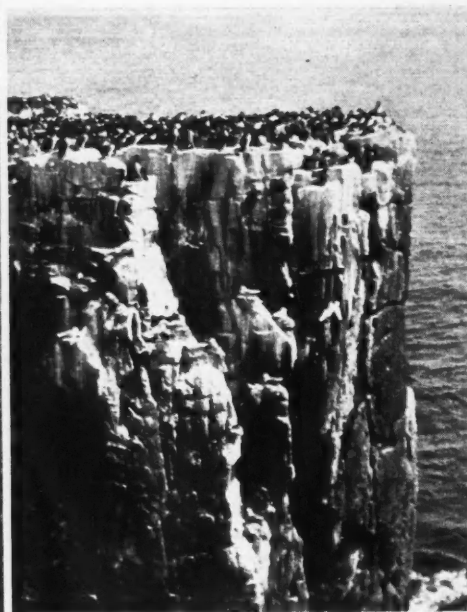
(Above) THE COASTGUARD—CORMORANTS' ON THEIR BULKY NESTS LOOK OUT ACROSS THE GREY NORTH SEA



(Left) KITTIWAKES, MOST DELIGHTFUL AND DOVE-LIKE OF GULLS, ON THEIR NESTING LEDGES

(Below) MARRIED BLISS—A KITTIWAKE PAIR ON A PRECARIOUSLY PERCHED NEST, LOOK DOWN ON THE SEA CRAWLING FAR BELOW

(Below) KITTIWAKES, ABOVE, AND, BELOW, SEVERAL GUILLEMOTS OF DARK PARSONIC HUE SIT IN THE SUNSHINE ON A QUIET PART OF THE CLIFFS



GUILLEMOTS CROWD UPON THE NARROW TOP OF THE ROCK KNOWN AS THE PINNACLES



J. H.'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

A Golf Commentary by
BERNARD DARWIN

"WELL done, laddie, by God, you're a guid gowfer." So said Andrew Kirkaldy, to an unknown young man from Westward Ho! who had beaten him in a home and home match over Winchester and Burnham. That young man was John Henry Taylor and he has been proving the truth of Andrew's words ever since; in their narrow sense by being five times Open Champion and six times runner-up; in their wider sense as the unquestioned leader of his profession and a man whom every golfer regards with affectionate respect. Now at the age of 72, once more in his native Northam, he has written his autobiography—*Golf: My Life's Work*, by J. H. Taylor (Jonathan Cape, 12s. 6d.)—and, though he did me the high honour of asking me to write an introduction to it, I hope I am not thereby disqualified from trying to say something about a most interesting and characteristic book.

Even one who has ever seen J. H. play has photographed on his memory that short, sharp, resolute method of hitting which sent the ball like an arrow through the wind. His style of writing is not, if I may respectfully say so, quite so crisp and direct as his iron play; it has rather more *swing* or flourish; he does not arrive at the point quite so quickly; but there is the same precision and fearlessness, and above all there is about his writing a quality of intense sincerity which gets straight home. On one page he is found talking of "a placid game like golf." That may be a well-chosen epithet for some people's golf but not for his. It is to me, at any rate, one of the most delightful things about him, that he has always taken the game hard and never pretended to do anything else. He can still feel intensely the shots of years ago, whether they were good or bad, and so in consequence can the reader. When as a youthful greenkeeper he pitches a stymie, with his one and only iron, to beat Horace Hutchinson by 3 and 2, we rejoice with him. When Willie Park slices his second to the seventeenth at Sudbrook, so that it looks as if "the ball was to be deservedly and hopelessly mixed up among cohorts of trees," only to bounce back miraculously on to the course, we feel that something of bitterness arises even now.

The mention of that match—72 holes over Musselburgh and Sudbrook Park—necessarily suggests the flight of time. The younger readers of the book will never have heard of it before; their elders will recall it well, how Park was left with a slippery down-hill putt for the match, how his famous caddie, Fiery, said "Bolt it" and down it went. So it must be with many other rounds and matches, here described. Whether it is more thrilling to be reminded of them or to read of them for the first time, I

hesitate to say, but both young readers and old will get plenty of exciting fun. And here let me say to the more youthful that Taylor is no bigoted praiser of times past. He writes chiefly and naturally of his own generation; he gives it as his "solemn and considered judgment" that Harry Vardon was "the finest and most finished golfer that the game has ever produced"; he thinks that as a putter Willie Park has all the best Americans beaten "to a frazzle." But he is also full of generous admiration for the player of to-day, for the Whitcombes, who were small boys at Burnham when he was the professional there; for Cotton whose father asked for his advice as to whether the boy should adopt golf as his career; for Walter Hagen whose temperament, so very unlike his own, clearly attracts him. When, as far as championships were concerned, J. H. put away his clubs and adopted instead an eloquent and gesticulatory umbrella, he put away all thoughts of rivalry and became the warmest supporter and friend of his younger successors.

He has sometimes been tempted to think that he would have done better to be born in their generation and certainly those of his own had a Spartan and scanty upbringing. When he became a caddie at Westward Ho! the pay was sixpence a round and his first employer fined him half that sum for losing a ball in the spiky rushes. Yet he was overwhelmed with pride when he took home the threepence, the first money he had ever earned, to his hard-pressed and courageous mother. A supplemental income of half a crown a week (with breakfast) was earned as a boot-boy in various households, including the Hutchinsons'. He became a gardener's boy, and a mason's labourer, carrying bricks and mortar in a hod from 6.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. with 1½ hours off in that long day. No wonder he tried to become a soldier, a sailor and a policeman, though without success. The Navy only refused him, it appears, because he was too young, but the Army rejected him time and again on account of his weak sight. The artillery found an additional or alternative reason; they said he had flat feet. That is a pleasantly ironical circumstance, for if ever a man profited by being able to keep his feet flat on the ground it was J. H. It is thus that I shall always think of him, rock-like and rooted in a Hoylake gale, making everyone else look like a plaything for the winds. Those gunners made a sad mistake; but not so the Royal North Devon Golf Club who made the flaxen-haired boy into an assistant greenkeeper, opened the gates of Heaven to him and changed the course of golfing history.

Which of his championship victories does J. H. recall with the greatest pride and pleasure?

Well, his first at Sandwich is *hors concours* because it was the first. It is still agonising to read of his hitting a post (he might have had it taken up but did not trouble to do so) near the thirteenth green in the last round and then only scrambling over the Suez Canal with the skin of his teeth. Nothing could quite equal that triumph, but there are two individual rounds in other championships that come very near it. One was the last round in the championship of 1900 at St. Andrews when he finished in 75 to win by eight strokes. It was a magnificent achievement with a gutty and J. H. always enjoyed "scoring off" St. Andrews because the local wisecracks had said that his pitching shots would never do there however they might prosper on soft southern greens. He had already made them eat their words in 1895, but he had some natural and venomous satisfaction in repeating the dose. The other most memorable round was his third round of 77 at Hoylake in 1913 in such wind and rain as is seldom seen and is only to be seen by the wise through a club-house window. "I then considered," he says, "as I still do, that it was the finest round I ever played." As I was also abroad in that storm and watched at least some of the holes I make bold to add that it was the finest round I ever saw played by anyone. The reader who knows Hoylake and learns how it took J. H. two full shots to reach the corner of the field at the first hole, and three full shots to be 60 yds. short of the third, will scarcely think my remark excessive.

There is just one more quotation that I must be allowed because it is so vivid and characteristic. It refers to one of the championships he did not win, at Sandwich in 1904; he had a 67 to tie with Jack White and finished in 68. He had hit the hole at the sixteenth; he had hit it at the seventeenth, and now he was left with a 10-yd. putt on the eighteenth for a three and a tie. Here is his description: "I can see that last putt as I write. It was a dusty dry dropper," and I feel that its author would like to add yet another epithet beginning with d to his alliteration.

I have confined myself chiefly to J. H.'s playing exploits but there is plenty more in the book for which I have no space; his valiant and successful efforts on behalf of public golf; his share in the foundation of the Professional Golfers' Association; his travels to many parts of the globe; his kindly appreciation of many friends. All are worth reading of, though for myself I like the spring-time best. It is a good thing that the Army would not have him. If they had I dare say he would have become a Major-General, but there have been many Major-Generals and there has been only one J. H.

CORRESPONDENCE

HEARING IN FISH

SIR,—Mr. Frank Lane's fascinating article in a recent issue of your paper, *Fish with an Ear for Music*, recalls an interesting experience that I had a good many years ago now, while on a visit to the late Lord Dewar's stud at East Grinstead, in Sussex. The object of my visit was to view Lord Dewar's famous stallion, Abbots Trace, and if I remember rightly, I was accompanied by Mr. Albert Smith, a well-known Press photographer, who was at that time a colleague of mine upon the staff of *Sporting Life*. Unfortunately, Lord Dewar was detained in London upon business. Hence, and perforce, we were left to the care of the butler for lunch, after we had done the "look over" of Abbots Trace. Very naturally the main topic of conversation was the horse, which apparently got on his genial functionary's nerves to such an extent that just as we were about to rush off on a hurried return to town, he came out with us to the waiting car, and then as a kind of afterthought said: "Oh! just a

minute, I'd like to show you gentlemen something else besides Abbots Trace before you go." Very naturally we acquiesced. Quietly he led us to what was an apparently empty pond. Noting our looks of indifference, he said, "Looks as if it was empty, doesn't it? but just you watch," and taking a whistle from his pocket he blew it, when the whole surface of that pond was filled by the heads of jumping goldfish. As it was after lunch, I hesitate to say how many there were, but anyhow I know I remember the goldfish better than I do Abbots Trace.

I was telling this story *à propos* of Mr. Lane's article, when a friend from round about here told me that the late Lord Knutsford had a pond full of all sorts of fish in the gardens of his place at Kneesworth Hall and whistled to them every night to come to the surface for their food, which he always carried to them in a bucket.—ADAIR DIGHTON, *Kneesworth, near Royston, Hertfordshire*.

SIR,—As a comment on Mr. Frank W. Lane's account in *COUNTRY LIFE*

of May 21 of Frolov's experiment in training fish to answer a bell, I may mention that a friend of mine who kept a number of carp for a good many years, found that it did not take long to teach them to ring some small bells. Judging that, as with many creatures, the easiest means of tuition would be through their appetites, he suspended three small bells on a wire near the surface of the water, and was always careful to tinkle them before feeding the fish, which soon recognised the connection, and found out how to push the bells with their noses. The fact that they paid no attention to the bells for some time after they had been fed, but resumed ringing them as soon as they began to feel hungry again, was sufficient proof that their performance was not accidental.—J. C., *Dumbartonshire*.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS AT BATH

SIR,—In your issue of May 14, writing of the Assembly Rooms at Bath, you hope that "the lovely glittering chan-

deliers which added so much to their lustre have been preserved." Your readers will be glad to know that all the chandeliers were removed at the outbreak of war and are safely stored in the country.—ELIZABETH STEWARD, *Crouch End, N.8.*

THE SOMERSAULTING STOAT

SIR,—I read with interest the article *The Somersaulting Stoat* in *COUNTRY LIFE* of May 14, and the account brought to memory a somewhat similar occurrence in Scotland.

In 1938 I was watching for buzzard in a wood in Inverness-shire when a flicker of white at the foot of one of the pines drew my attention. It was a stoat which came from a hole under the trunk and proceeded to cut capers all round the tree and right up to my feet. It is impossible to describe all the antics in which it indulged, and also from time to time it dashed away some distance and then turned somersaults back again as if to attract my attention and almost one would think

to draw me away in the same manner as a bird with nestlings will do the "broken wing" trick.

Finally, as I still stood watching it without moving, it gave up its antics and darted down a hole under the tree trunk and did not appear again.—H. RAIT KERR, *St. John's Wood, N.W.S.*

CURES FOR WARTS

SIR,—I was some time ago given a village remedy for warts, which works with success, though not always with speed; it is to cover the wart with the milky juice from the stem of a dande-



THE YOUNG LACE-MAKER

See letter "Evacuees and Lace-making"

lion every evening and every morning. This makes an unpleasant dark brown crust over the top of the wart, which sooner or later disappears, whether from having the air kept from it, or whether from some property inherent in dandelion juice, I do not know. It may, of course, only be that warts are susceptible to suggestion; the "white witches" are supposed to have been particularly successful in this direction.—RENIE HAYNES, *Burford, Oxfordshire.*



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S CHAIR

See letter "American Furniture"

THE 3RD EARL OF PETERBOROUGH

From the Marchioness of Exeter.

SIR,—In a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE Mr. Christopher Hussey mentions a picture of Charles Mordaunt 3rd Earl of Peterborough by Amiconi at Eversley Manor, Hampshire. I understand from Lady Cope that it is signed by Mary Grace; there is a replica of this picture at Burghley House, said to be by Van Loo, who would have been only 25 at the date of Lord Peterborough's death; this picture with three others was brought from Midgham, Berkshire, the seat of William Stephen Poyntz, so it is quite possible that it is the original by Amiconi.

If anyone else has a replica with the name of the artist I should be most interested to hear of it.—MYRA EXETER, *Burghley House, Stamford.*

EVACUEES AND LACE-MAKING

SIR,—Your interesting article on the Bedfordshire lace industry prompts me to forward a photograph which denotes an interesting development in the famous Honiton lace craft.

Before the war this industry was declining rapidly, and it is true to say that the number of Devon women who still took a real interest in it were few by comparison with former times.

Then came the war, and the evacuation of London children to Devon. Strangely enough, that evacuation has created quite an impetus. Many London children have taken to the craft and, I am told, are doing it quite well. Once again the lace is being made quite widely.

What will be the results of this? The Londoners are taking to the work so kindly that many will keep on with it when they return home at the end of the war. Consequently, what was previously essentially a Devon industry will be more widespread.

My photograph shows a 12-year-old evacuee girl from a London suburb making lace in Devon.—N. W., *Worthing.*

AMERICAN FURNITURE

SIR,—The American Hepplewhite chair attributed to the chair- and cabinet-maker S. McIntyre, of Salem, illustrated in Mr. Eric G. Underwood's recent article *Masterpieces of American Furniture*, and now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Massachusetts, offers an interesting comparison with another chair, also a variant on a Hepplewhite type, and made in America about 1790, which originally belonged to George Washington at Mount Vernon and is now at Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire.

This chair is of mahogany, painted and gilt; and its American origin is betrayed in the extra width of the shield-shaped back as compared with an English-made Hepplewhite model. It descended from Colonel J. B.

Murray, of Alexandria, Virginia, a friend and neighbour of George Washington, to Mr. Robert Washington Dana, Colonel Murray's great-grandson, who presented it a few years ago to Sulgrave Manor.—H. CLIFFORD SMITH, *Highclere, near Newbury.*

A SANCTUARY CROSS

SIR,—The history of sanctuary is very interesting and I have been pleased to see correspondence on this subject in your pages from time to time.

The letterpress accompanying the picture of the frith-stol in Sprotborough Church, Yorkshire, mentions the five stone crosses (of which no trace is left), which once marked the sanctuary limit.

In the reign of King Athelstan, the privilege of sanctuary was granted to the church of St. Wilfred, Ripon, and eight stone crosses were placed a mile distant from one another in a circle around the city to mark the boundary to those who fled for refuge. Only a portion of one of these crosses is now left, and it is still called the Sanctuary Cross. It can be seen by the roadside at Sharow, about a mile from Ripon.

In the past this cross has suffered from vandals, and it is fortunate that it has now been taken over by the National Trust. A notice board fixed near records brief historical details and asks the public to protect so interesting a relic of olden times from damage.—B. MOORE, *Owston Ferry, Doncaster.*

DECORATED RICKS

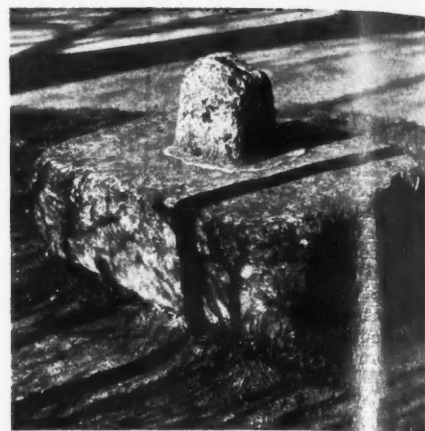
SIR,—I was much interested in Miss M. Forster Knight's letter on decorated ricks which appeared in a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE. Similar stack decorations are to be seen from time to time in the Fens, although they are not common.

Elaborate designs carried out in what is known about here as corn braiding or plaiting are still in keen demand and are used at times for rick decoration, but more often at harvest festivals. In St. Mary's Church at Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire, there was to be seen until not long ago a piece of this work made over 20 years previously. At that time this was a popular hobby among farm-workers in the district. It is said that it was introduced many years ago by Irish farm-workers who came over for the harvest and, although not as popular as it was, this art is still carried on mostly by the sons of those who were adepts at the work in the past. I send a photograph of Mr. J. R. Davies with two of his completed designs.

In a number of inns and private houses in the Fens there are specimens which were made between 20 and 30 years ago.—J. W. MORTON, *March, Cambridgeshire.*

A STOLEN BRASS RESTORED

SIR,—Thomas Cooper was a Bayly of ancient Dunwich, in Suffolk, and in 1576 was buried inside All Saints Church, now swallowed up by the



THE REMAINS OF THE LAST OF RIPON'S EIGHT SANCTUARY CROSSES

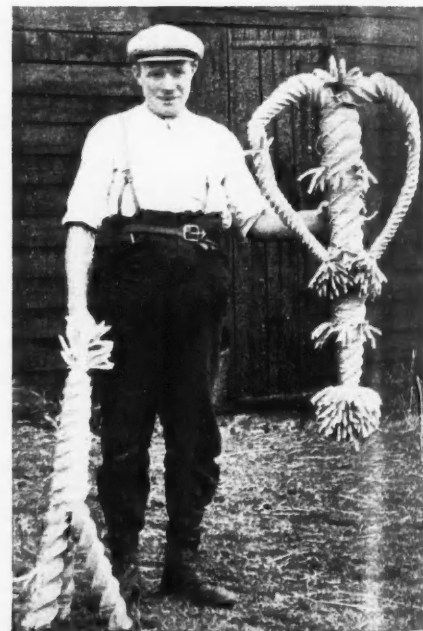
See letter "A Sanctuary Cross"

sea. On his stone were brass figures of himself, his wife, son and six daughters, with a rhyming inscription, which appears to have been a standard memorial in Tudor times.

Gardner made a record of this, among other inscriptions, in his history of Dunwich, 1754, and the next year All Saints became disused.

On August 29, 1770, the town clerk attended a Grand Assembly of the Corporation, and while he was so engaged his articulated clerk, one Daniel Bonhote, went up to All Saints on the cliff, and reaved and appropriated the brasses from the poor old Bayly's stone. These he sent, with a covering letter which still survives, to a friend who I believe was John Ives, the once well-known Yarmouth antiquarian.

Thereafter the brasses were lost to sight, and must have passed through many hands, until about 1926, when I discovered that the inscription portion had been given to Norwich



J. R. DAVIES WITH A COMPLETED CORN DOLLY

See letter "Decorated Ricks"

Corporation and was in Strangers' Hall there. Being a trustee of Dunwich Trusts, representing the old Corporation of 1215, I made application to the Council to restore the brass to its ancient home. This they very handsomely did and it was returned through our bishop, who on April 29, 1928, held a dedication service in the present Dunwich Church and unveiled the recovered portion of the brass, which I had had mounted on a stone cut with the missing words and



A STONE FROM A TROUT'S STOMACH

See letter "A Strange Catch"

recording the gift, but before Bonhote's letter turned up.

This service was attended by the Lord Mayor and Sheriff of Norwich, most of the Mayors of Suffolk coast towns, and a very large crowd of interested people from far and near.

I am telling this resurrection story because just now people are turning their odds and ends for salvage and may bring to light other brasses, treasures, reaved from churches—years gone by, and I would like to point out the great interest and pleasure they would arouse by restoring them to their places of origin.—ERNEST R. COOPER, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

A STRANGE CATCH

SIR,—On my way I when on leave, I was fishing during the afternoon just above Ilkley in the Wharfe at Addingham and had a good basket, when I caught a seemingly perfectly healthy half-pound female trout in the fast running stream. The fish put up if anything a better resistance than usual. On getting it into my net I noticed that it did not seem to be quite normal, as there appeared to be a large lump in the lower part of the stomach.

When I got home I cut the fish open and found the enclosed stone, completely and firmly enclosed in a pocket of gristle, which was attached to the lower end of the stomach; the whole thing giving the impression of having been there some considerable time. The smooth rounded surface of the stone faced towards the outside of the fish.

I suggest that the stone might have formed inside the fish as a gall stone forms, for it seems impossible for a fish of this size to have swallowed anything of such large dimensions.

I should be pleased to hear if any of your experts or readers have had any experiences of a similar nature, and further their ideas or suggestions as to how the stone got into the fish.—H. G. BLAKENEY-FLYNN (Flying Officer), Addingham Rectory, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

ANOTHER CHURCH BEACON

SIR,—Having read Mr. E. R. Yarham's fascinating article on England's ancient beacons in COUNTRY

LIFE, I am sending a photograph which shows another church beacon. It is embodied in a turret at the south-east corner of St. Michael's Church, Alnwick, Northumberland, and according to the Rev. R. R. Mangin, Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, it probably formed part of a larger room for a chantry priest in mediæval days, and "was also obviously used as a beacon tower in connection with Hefferlaw Pele

Tower, lying two or three miles to the north. From the Pele Tower a wide view could be obtained of the approach of any Scottish raiders, a beacon fire would be lighted, and an answering beacon would be kindled on the church, when the townspeople would rally in the churchyard..."

The turret, which did further beacon service during the Napoleonic scare, is reached by a spiral stairway in the south aisle.—NORTHERNER, Leeds 8.

EBBING & FLOWING WELLS

SIR,—At the side of the main road about a mile north of Settle, Yorkshire, is a horse-trough about 3 ft. square, in which the water may frequently be seen rising and falling in a curious way, the difference in level varying from ½ in. to 8½ ins. and occurring in from 2 to 45 minutes. The phenomenon is probably due to there being a cavity in the limestone in which water gathers, and to there being two passages from its base to the trough, the larger passage having a bend which forms a syphon. When, after rain, water first gathers in the cavity, it finds its way to the trough through the smaller passage only, an outlet in the trough carrying off this water. As soon as the water in the cavity rises to the level which makes the syphon of the larger passage start

working, the water level in the trough rises, until the syphon ceases to work owing to the water level in the cavity falling, when the water again flows through the smaller passage only. The water ceases to ebb and flow when (i) water does not gather in sufficient quantity to make the syphon work, or (ii) so much water gathers that the syphon keeps working continuously.

A similar well near Lake Como, Italy, was described by the younger Pliny in a letter written over 1,800 years ago. It would be interesting to know of any other ebbing and flowing wells in this country. For further particulars, I can refer you to a pamphlet written by Rev. G. H. Brown, of Settle.—W. H. CARSLAW, Dunblane.

BLIND JACK METCALFE

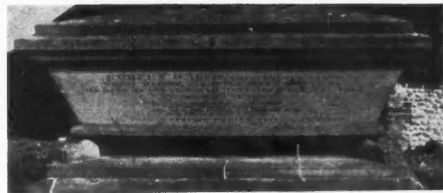
SIR,—Your correspondent's interesting reference to the tombstone of Blind Jack Metcalfe and to his road-making activities (COUNTRY LIFE, April 16) prompts me to send a photograph showing the instrument with which this remarkable man measured out the various tracks on which his roads were eventually laid. Known as a way-wiser, it is preserved in Knaresborough Castle along with his staff, which he always carried with him on his road-making journeys. This staff was fashioned from a branch of the famous

Cowthorpe Oak.—G. B. WOOD, Leeds.

A FRIEZE OF CATS

SIR,—This fine old cottage at Henfield, Sussex, is known as the Cat House.

It has around its walls a painted frieze of cats each holding a bird in a paw. They commemorate the death, long ago, of a valuable canary, caught and eaten by the vicar's cat.



THE NORFOLK GIANT'S TOMB

See letter "The Norfolk Giant"

The bird's owner, naturally annoyed, suspended outside the cottage a tin cat which jingled in the wind, so that every time the vicar passed by on his way to church he was reminded of his cat's act.

As the years passed, the present painted frieze was substituted for the original tin cat.—P. H. LOVELL, Pinner, Middlesex.

BRUSHER MILLS

SIR,—In your issue for April 30 the remarkable photograph of Brusher Mills is stated to have been "taken not very long before he died in 1905," but I think it must have been at least 20 years before, because he looks distinctly older than this, and his moustache is whiter, in the excellent water-colour portrait of him, 15 ins. by 11 ins., by Frank Richards, dated 1886. Some of your readers may like to call and see it here. This noted snake-catcher is described by Horace Hutchinson, the golf champion, in his book *The New Forest* (Methuen, 1904).—KERRISON PRESTON, St. Julians, 22, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.

THE NORFOLK GIANT

SIR,—The enclosed photograph shows the tomb of the Norfolk Giant, Robert Hales, who was born on May 2, 1820, at East Somerton, near Great Yarmouth.

His father was a respectable farmer whose height was 6 ft. 6 ins.; his mother, Elizabeth Dimond, of the same neighbourhood, whose height was 6 ft., weighed 14 stone.

The family consisted of five daughters and four sons, all of whom possessed the most extraordinary dimensions. The height of the males averaged 6 ft. 5 ins. while that of the females was 6 ft. 3½ ins.

Robert Hales, however, outgrew them all and attained the remarkable stature of 7 ft. 8 ins. His weight was 33 stone. His chest measurement was 62 ins. and that round his abdomen was 64 ins. He measured 36 ins. across the shoulders. His thigh was 36 ins. round, while the calf of his leg was 21 ins.

In 1848 Robert Hales sailed on one of the most boisterous and dangerous voyages ever made across the Atlantic, when he travelled to Canada by Royal Mail steamer. He finally arrived in New York on December 14 in the same year.

During his two years' visit to



BLIND JACK'S WAY-WISER

See letter "Blind Jack Metcalfe"



THE TURRET BEACON AT ALNWICK

See letter "Another Church Beacon"



THE CAT HOUSE AT HENFIELD

See letter "A Frieze of Cats"

America he aroused much curiosity, and returned to England in January, 1851. He went to London where he took the Craven Head Inn in Drury Lane. On April 11 he had the honour of visiting Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, when six other members of the Royal Family were present, at Buckingham Palace.

Robert Hales was cheerful and well-informed and had none of the unwieldiness which is usually found in persons of such extraordinary stature.

He was taken ill early in 1863 and died of consumption on November 22 of that year, when he was 50.

The tomb was, I believe, repaired at the cost of the Parish Council, in the late 1920s.—RICHARD D. BARRETT LENNARD, *Cressing Vicarage, near Braintree, Essex.*

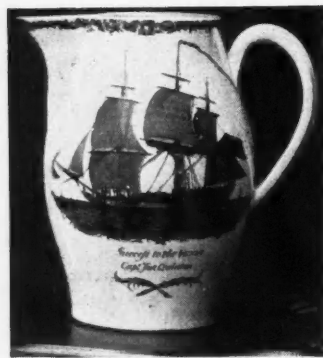
SUCCESS TO THE VENUS

SIR,—This handsome and treasured Wedgwood jug was doubtless made for my great-great-uncle to celebrate the launch, or the first voyage, of the good ship *Venus*, of which I regret to say I know no more.

Captain John Quinton spent his life in the Merchant Service and the

Royal Navy, joining the latter as master in the great days when England saved Europe before, and as I sit writing this in the old man's corner-wise barber's chair, I wish so much it could tell me of its owner's many and probably extremely thrilling sea services.

He now lies within sound of the grim North Sea, in a vault with his friend, Commodore Crawford Duncan, of the Royal Portuguese Navy, while the guns and bombs of the present fight for Europe thunder round and England is once again protected by her sailors. "Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?"—C., *Suffolk.*



TO COMMEMORATE THE VENUS

See letter "Success to the Venus"

AN EARLY WASPS' NEST

SIR,—Last week in my garden in North Middlesex, I came across a wasps' nest, which had been made in an enamelled bowl covered by an old tarpaulin and kept in a toolshed. It measured, perhaps, 2 ins. by 2½ ins. When I opened it, it contained one single cone with several live grubs. I saw only one wasp. I believe this is rather early for a wasps' nest, and that may interest your readers. All the wasps' nests I have previously known have been much larger and generally buried in the soil. Can you tell me whether this is the same kind of wasp, whether it is a

solitary insect, whether the nest I found, if it had been left, would have grown larger, and how the additions to it would have been made? As it grew larger, would more eggs have been laid in the outlying parts of the nest?—C., *Southgate.*

[The wasps' nest found by our correspondent was almost certainly made by the wasp known scientifically by the name of *Vespa silvestris*. This species usually builds a hanging nest in a bush, but sometimes chooses other quarters. We have found it in a nesting-box. The insect is a social one and constructs its paper city on similar lines to that of *Vespa vulgaris*, the common wasp, which makes the well-known underground nest. Had this nest been allowed to remain it would have grown much larger, probably attaining a diameter of 7 or 8 ins. The walls would have expanded, new tiers of cells would have been built and many more eggs laid. The single wasp that was seen was doubtless the queen, who had founded the nest and had done all the early work. The grubs found were the larvae from which worker wasps would have emerged.—ED.]

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHOOTING

THE "COUNTRY LIFE" J.T.C. MINIATURE-RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

THE results of the COUNTRY LIFE Public Schools J.T.C. Miniature-rifle Championship are now available, but, owing to pressure on our space they can be published only in abbreviated form. This competition, held with the approval of the War Office, has been contested annually since 1912, although in 1941 it had to be cancelled, since the targets were destroyed by enemy action before they could be judged. Last year war conditions made it necessary to hold the competition later than usual, but this year it was possible to return to the normal period and we are glad to report a consequent increase in the number of entrants. In Class "A" there is an increase from 33 to 56; in Class "B" the number was 42 compared with 41. The winners of Class "A," the Royal Grammar School, Guildford, had been winners twice previously in this class and winners 12 times in Class "B," King's College, Taunton, who take the Class "B" Cup, had not previously gained first place.

An interesting feature of the contest was the adoption of the War Office new regulation targets for series 1, 2, 3, as well as a coloured landscape target for that section. Class "A" teams found the figure target more to their liking than the old tin-hat variety and the scores in sections 1 and 2 improved accordingly. The snap target proved more difficult, and in this section scores were lower. On the landscape better scores were made.

Class "B" teams in general did as well on the new targets in sections 1 and 2 as they had done in previous years on the old aiming mark, but they, too, found the snap target harder than before.

The grand totals of the teams were much better this year in Class "A." The figure returned by Royal Grammar School, Guildford, was a little lower than that last year in Class "B": this is accounted for almost entirely by a drop on the snap target. The score of Marlborough College 1st team, winners last season and second this, is higher by 24 points.

King's College, Taunton, did an excellent performance in scoring 779 to win Class "B." University College School, who shoot at 20 yds. and are second again this year, had a much lower score on this occasion. The totals generally in this section were a little below the standard of 1942.

The chief returns are as follows:

CLASS "A" CUP

Schools with one company and two platoons or over

	Group-ing	Rapid	Snap	Land-scape	Total
1. ROY. GRAM., GUILDFORD	80	392	175	173	820
2. MARLBOROUGH (1st)	75	375	190	158	798
3. DENSTONE	65	370	165	159	759

	Group-ing	Rapid	Snap	Land-scape	Total
4. WINCHESTER (1st)	80	380	175	123	758
5. CHARTERHOUSE (1st)	65	370	185	125	745
6. OUNDLE	60	368	150	165	743
7. HARROW	70	368	150	153	741
8. ST. EDWARD'S (1st)	60	379	145	127	727
9. BLUNDELL'S	57	367	155	147	726
10. GLASGOW AC. (1st)	65	384	145	129	723
11. ST. EDWARD'S (2nd)	57	372	145	139	713
12. BRADFELD	60	360	155	135	710
13. MARLBOROUGH (2nd)	65	365	165	112	707
14. REPTON (1st)	65	357	140	144	706
15. KING'S COL., WIMBLEDON (1st)	55	357	140	151	703
16. KING EDWARD'S, BIRMINGHAM	57	358	150	136	701
17. ANPLEFORTH	57	365	145	134	701
18. TRINITY, GLENALMOND	72	359	160	110	701
19. WINCHESTER (2nd)	45	363	140	147	695
20. CLIFTON	65	351	120	157	693
21. WELLINGTON COL. (1st)	65	361	155	112	693
22. ST. ALBANS (1st)	57	338	140	152	687
23. MERCHANT TAYLORS'	60	343	125	148	676
24. ALDENHAM	65	353	125	131	674
25. ETON	65	358	125	118	666
26. ALLEYNS	52	361	140	112	665
27. WELLINGTON COL. (2nd)	57	345	150	107	659
28. REPTON (2nd)	55	362	135	104	656
29. CITY OF LONDON	52	340	155	107	654
30. WREKIN	50	355	125	120	650
31. TONBRIDGE	40	370	125	114	649
32. EPSOM	65	344	130	110	649
33. FELSTED	50	360	115	123	648
34. CHARTERHOUSE (2nd)	47	346	155	99	647
35. ROSSALL	60	362	115	109	646
36. WHITGIFT	45	360	125	113	643
37. CHELTENHAM	60	352	140	89	641
38. HAILEYBURY AND IMPERIAL	42	361	120	112	635
39. TAUNTON (1st)	45	356	105	125	631
40. SHREWSBURY	47	337	85	154	623

The best second team, outside the first three

ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL	713
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CLASS "B" CUP

Schools with less than one company and two platoons

	Group-ing	Rapid	Snap	Land-scape	Total
1. KING'S COL., TAUNTON	75	374	170	160	779
2. UNIVERSITY COL. SCH. (20 yds.)	65	382	155	139	741
3. SUTTON VALENCE SCH.	47	362	160	134	703
4. LIVERPOOL COL.	55	371	115	160	701
5. LORETTO SCH.	65	357	140	129	691
6. HURSTPIERPOINT	50	363	130	132	675
7. CAMPBELL COL.	49	334	135	155	673
8. ALLHALLOWS SCH.	47	364	130	130	671
9. MERCHISTON CASTLE	57	353	130	120	660
10. BRIGHTON GRAM.	60	339	120	135	654
11. ORATORY SCH.	42	351	140	121	654
12. BLOXHAM	50	366	125	113	654
13. MOUNT ST. MARY'S COL.	60	352	105	131	648
14. ST. BEES	47	353	100	146	646
15. WARWICK	44	333	120	141	638
16. KELLY COL.	57	350	135	96	638
17. KING'S, WORCESTER	57	337	115	127	636
18. ST. PETER'S	52	365	105	113	635
19. H'DASHERS' ASKE'S, HAMPTSTEAD	50	342	115	125	632
20. BEAUMONT	50	337	130	109	626
21. DOLLAR AC.	47	361	90	119	617
22. BARNARD CASTLE SCH.	55	335	105	120	615

	Group-ing	Rapid	Snap	Land-scape	Total
23. HEREFORD CATH. SCH. (20 yds.)	60	347	85	120	612
24. TRENT COL.	34	366	80	126	606
25. SKINNERS' SCH.	50	348	100	105	603
26. EXETER SCH.	36	348	95	111	590
27. BURY GRAM.	70	329	95	89	583
28. WANTAGE SCH.	27	342	100	112	581
29. DEAN CLOSE SCH.	50	333	110	86	579
30. KING'S, ROCHESTER	31	329	110	107	577

SCORES OF THE WINNING TEAMS

Class "A"

ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GUILDFORD

	Group-ing	Rapid	Snap	Land-scape	Total
L.-Corp. CLARKE, B. T.	10	50	25	85	
Cadet J. P. HACK	10	49	25	84	
Cadet H. G. HIBBERT	10	49	25	84	
L.-Corp. R. A. LEVERMORE	10	48	25	83	
C.Q.M. HAZELDINE, L. H.	10	49	20	79	
Cadet B. A. YOUNG	10	49	20	79	
Corpl. E. E. DABNEY	10	48	20	78	
C.S.M. DOWNHAM, J. S.	10	50	15	75	

80	392	175	647	
----	-----	-----	-----	--

173				
-----	--	--	--	--

820				
-----	--	--	--	--

173				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

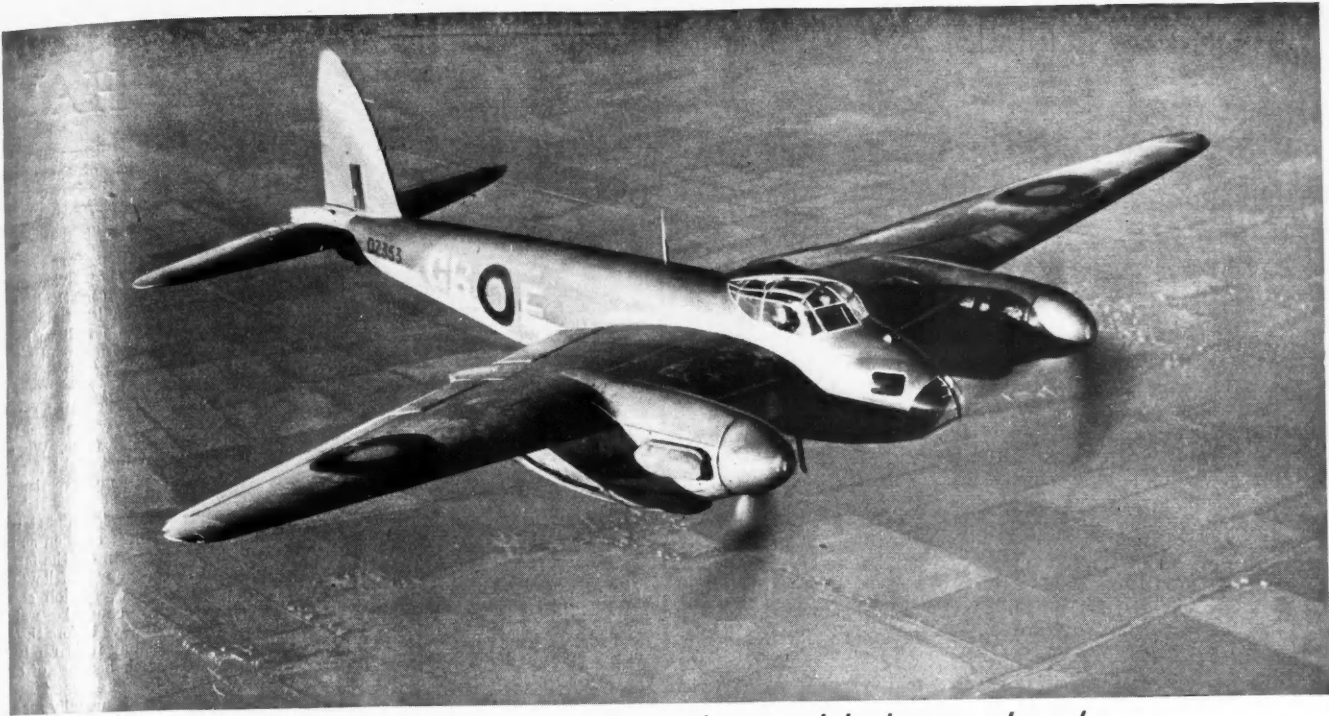
779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--

160				
-----	--	--	--	--

779				
-----	--	--	--	--



De Havilland 'MOSQUITO'...the world's fastest bomber

TWO ROLLS-ROYCE



MERLIN ENGINES



The Westminster Bank

is represented by an extensive system of branch offices in England and Wales with agents elsewhere, and is amply equipped to conduct your private and commercial banking business. The Manager of any branch will gladly give an interview to discuss or explain any point which will help a client, or prospective client, to a full use of the services available to the Bank's customers.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 41 LOTHBURY
LONDON, E.C.2

In spite of Navy, Army and Air Force priorities reasonable quantities of Lodge plugs are available for civilian use, therefore—

INSIST UPON

LODGE

**THE
BEST PLUG**



**FOR
YOUR CAR**

WHOLLY British
Made by Lodge Plugs Ltd., Rugby.



Give the nation SWEET CLEAN MILK this summer

The Nation knows that the summer months make heavy calls on you and your workers, but it looks to you to fight heat, dust and flies that make milk go sour. Summer milk must reach the consumer pure, sweet and clean. Good milk is also needed to make high quality dairy produce for the coming winter. Sour milk means a shameful waste of time, labour and vital food—a serious loss to the Nation in war time. Every gallon wasted now will mean a pound less cheese next winter. We cannot afford such waste: so do these essential things this summer to produce milk of good keeping quality on your farm.

- Make sure that your utensils and churns are clean and sterilised.
- See that your cooling and storage facilities are efficient.
- Insist on the utmost cleanliness in the cowshed and "dry-hand" milking.
- Don't leave full churns exposed to the sun.

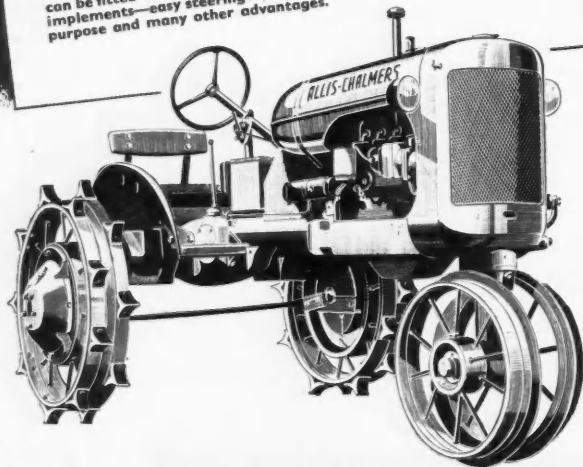
TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE NATIONAL MILK TESTING SCHEME

Your milk will be tested at regular intervals. You will be told when the keeping quality is not satisfactory, and an advisory visit will probably follow.

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Your 'all out' effort is made easy with an Allis-Chalmers Model-C.

This streamlined Tractor has everything to make it complete for every kind of job. Rear wheel centres from 53in. to 74in. in steps of 3in., making it particularly suitable for all Row-crop cultivations—tool-bar frame beneath the tractor, fitted with ridging bodies, enabling it to draw out and split potato rows—the same tool-bar frame can be fitted with grubbing tines or hoe blades. Hydraulic lift for implements—easy steering—three forward speeds—a gear for every purpose and many other advantages.



ALLIS-CHALMERS
MANUFACTURING CO.

ABBEYDORE, HEREFORDSHIRE
Telegrams: "Gyrating, Abbeydore." Phone: Pontrilas 258-9 (2 lines)
Also at Totton, Southampton (phone 81461 and 81462).

FARMING NOTES

THIS YEAR'S HAY

THIS year's hay crop will be precious. There is not a big carry-over of old hay. Some stumps of ricks are to be seen, but, I fancy, many fewer than usual whole ricks that have not been cut at all. I do not think that farmers have been tempted to sell more hay, although the controlled price is good enough and no doubt the hay merchants, buying for town horses and pit ponies, have been getting all they can. It is just that the hay has been wanted on the farm. We have more dairy stock in the country and cows and heifers are great consumers of hay through the winter. The position then is that every ton of hay that can be made in the next few weeks will be wanted. On most farms the acreage of grass to be cut for hay is again reduced. The extra drive for tillage crops for this harvest has combed the permanent grass land hard and not every farm has yet enough rotation clovers and grasses to replace the old grass. One acre of young grass should be as good as two acres of old grass either for cutting or grazing. This is a deliberate under-estimate if full account is taken of the difference in quality. The young herbage cut from leys should be much better stuff than most of the hay made from old turf.

IKNOW that the ley enthusiasts say that young grass should be grazed and not cut the first season and no doubt they are right if the sole concern is the future of the sward. But we must get hay to carry the cows through next winter and the general practice will certainly be to cut the leys in their first year. In the case of one- or two-year leys this does not matter much so far as the sward is concerned, as the ley will be ploughed in as preparation for wheat or some other tillage crop. Grazing rather than cutting for hay does, of course, leave most valuable residues behind for the succeeding crops and where a ley is being taken for the sake of restoring fertility it ought to be grazed rather than cut. Cutting does, of course, remove still more fertility, although grazing the aftermath will put something back. We have to face the fact that practice will not accord with the ideals of good husbandry this season because hay is precious. Fields will be cut that really ought to be grazed.

AT Jealott's Hill before the war some trials were made to test the effect of late applications of nitrogen fertilisers to hay. Even when the sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda was put on only 10-20 days before cutting there was a marked increase in the protein content of the crop. The nitrogen absorbed by the crop was converted into "true" protein and not left merely in crude indigestible form. This season there has been a good deal of very late top dressing, not because farmers were anxious to copy the Jealott's Hill experiments, but because they could not get early delivery of sulphate of ammonia. What they could get was wanted for top dressing the corn crops, and the hay fields were left. Running the fertiliser drill over the hay fields when the grass is nearly at the cutting stage does surprisingly little harm if the work is done in the afternoon. By the following morning the grass is standing pretty well upright and by cutting time no one would know that wheels or horses had crossed the field. Such late top dressing within a fortnight or three weeks of cutting hay is not a practice I would recommend in ordinary times. But I know it has been done this year because the sulphate of ammonia could not be

got earlier. The fertiliser will not be wasted. What does not show in the improved quality of the hay crop will be there for the aftermath grazing.

ABOUT this time farmers are always given the advice to cut their hay early and not let the herbage grow woody and indigestible. The advice is sound and I believe hay is being cut earlier. In my district I know that farmers generally cut their hay a fortnight earlier than they did 20 years ago. This year with a smaller acreage to cut they will cut most of it cut at just the right time. Whether they get it made just right depends on the weather. In my experience it generally pays to take some risks by cutting on the early side and striving to carry the hay just as soon as it is fit. The wise old man on the farm—and we all have one—knows just when every job should be done—may counsel waiting another couple of days before the hay is put into rick, but it rarely we have to turn a rick because of over-heating—twice in more than 20 years on my farm—and we usually manage to make some pretty good hay.

One thing I always insist upon. It is salting the hay as it goes into the rick. We take some agricultural salt along with the elevator and sprinkle some on in layers as the rick goes up. The amount we use for a fair-sized rick of 15-20 tons is 3 cwt. The effect of the salt is to check fermentation. I am convinced that it does have this effect especially if the hay is being put into rick on the green side. There may be no scientific evidence to support this practice. Certainly it can do no harm. Livestock like a little salt anyway and salting the rick somehow gives me faith that we shall not have trouble with over-heating even if we do take risks by carrying on the green side.

THE last of the corn threshing should be finished on my farm this week. Four wheat ricks have stood through until now and I hope they have not taken too much harm from rats and mice. From the look of them they were clear of trouble. Those near the village we threshed early in the season and the rats and mice were thick in them. Lord Woolton wanted some wheat kept through to June to keep the mills supplied with home-grown grain steadily through the year and he is paying an increased price now. But, like other farmers, I have noted that the wheat price drops again in July, so there will no doubt be a rush to get finished now.

CERTAINLY threshing in May and June fits in quite conveniently with the calendar of war-time farming. The rush of spring work is over, the potatoes are planted and roots sown and with a smaller acreage of hay there is a breathing space before harvest. There is never a really slack time under war conditions, but a few days' threshing can be managed now without interfering with urgent work. A job that comes opportunely is making thatching bundles. In the past two seasons too many farmers left making their thatch until after harvest and then got into a scurry because it rained and they had nothing ready to cover their corn ricks. If the thatching bundles are made now and there is at least one man on the farm who can thatch, following hard on the heels of harvest the ricks should take no harm. Last September and October too many farmers were caught unprepared. Let everyone have at least the thatching straw ready in good time. CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

LATENT BUILDING VALUE

THOSE who study announcements of sales that have been expected, and of contemplated offers by auction and otherwise, will be familiar with the term "accommodation" land. This usually connotes land with latent building value. It must occur to many who see that expression used to wonder whether the various "zoning" and other planning proposals do not tend to make more conjectural than ever the labelling of any particular parcel of land as having a building value. Of course until the differentiation of this or that area for certain uses, agriculture, commerce or housing, has taken definite shape, the vendor of land is entitled to recommend any part of it as suitable for building, and it rests with the buyer to form his own opinion as to probabilities.

EXERCISING DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

LORD WILLIMORE, Deputy President of the Central Landowners' Association, has suggested that if owners are allowed to develop their land, building they might pay to the appropriate authority part of the price realised, or undertake to surrender land of equivalent value for public purposes. Remembering the controversies about the Finance Act (1909-10) 1910, especially relative to what was called "Increment Value Duty," it is remarkable to find landowners to-day showing some readiness to adopt a principle embodied in the 1910 Act, and to find them recalling the operation of that clause. The 1910 scheme involved the obligation to pay, as Increment Value Duty, 20 per cent. of the sum obtained for land in excess of its declared value at a specified

date. One of the advantages urged, regarding such an arrangement, now and in future, is that it would spread the financial problems of compensation and betterment over a long period. Also those problems would have to be solved respecting only what had been actually developed, and vast acreages which cannot for a long while come into the market for building could be left unaffected, for decisions when the moment of "ripeness" had arrived. Provided that some such scheme could be devised, consistently with a complete "zoning" of every part of the country, it would obviate the need for trying to provide a huge public fund at the outset.

SPREADING THE FINANCIAL BURDEN

THE practical importance of this to property-owners is proportionate to the degree in which the compensation fund is eventually levied directly or indirectly on real estate, and it has also the promise of a reasonably well-regulated provision and requirement of the necessary finance. If the adjustment of compensation for frustrated or extinguished rights of development is deferred until the point arises in regard to specific areas or hereditaments, many economies in administration may be possible, and every economy will be needed in the post-war period. A question of some urgency about property control seems to be presented when we find public authorities inviting tenders for building leases of large sites, and private owners of other land offering space for development, and, not merely for that, but for a mixed type of use, factory and housing. The essential principle of the reformative proposals now awaiting full legislative sanction

is ordered development, and that is certain to be rendered impossible to achieve if contracts can be entered into, and maintained against all comers, for covering sites with a medley of manufacturing premises and dwellings. True there will be provisions of a retrospective character, which may diminish the benefit of their ventures to those owners who try to steal a march on the schemes now being evolved for the better layout of districts, but, if there is the opportunity of building, evidence is accumulating that a good many owners, private and corporate, will try to persevere with types of development that are out of accord with a far-seeing public policy. In prescribing what may be done the legislature must act swiftly, and the many property-owners who view with favour a new and enlightened principle in the treatment of reconstruction will welcome whatever warnings may be given to those who are ready to flout the best proposals if they can thereby gain a pecuniary advantage for themselves. Not only mixed classes of development are open to objection, but equally strong arguments can be advanced against efforts to sell or lease sites for blocks of flats. Quite enough flats have been built pending the time for an exhaustive consideration of the best principles of residential development and reconstruction.

SPECULATORS' BUILDING DIFFICULTIES

AT the moment no matter what ingenuity and enterprise mark the activities of speculators in sites, the realisation of their schemes is prevented by the impossibility of getting labour and materials, and before

building is again possible there should be time for detailed legislation on those lines that are approved by all who value amenity and who set before themselves the ideal of a public-spirited policy pursued with an equitable regard for private rights.

CURRENT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

JUST over £50 an acre has been paid for Essex agricultural freeholds, a few miles from Colchester, the total, including a couple of cottages, being within a few pounds of £16,000. Another large sale of farm land has yielded £16,500, in the vicinity of Sittingbourne, but there the value of land is not alone for farming, as brick-making, cement working, and other industries find a profitable opening. A farm of about 220 acres, close to Witney, has changed hands for £9,500, with the right to immediate possession. Business in most of the auction rooms recently has shown a hesitating tendency, and it remains at a low ebb in London, although fairly long lists of sales of leasehold houses continue to be issued, invariably, however, without the least indication of the prices obtained. Generally speaking, the old-fashioned reluctance to disclose even approximate prices is passing away, but it still deprives most lists of sold property of any interest, inasmuch as, the price omitted, the fact that this or that property has been dealt with remains a matter of small importance to anyone but the parties to the contract. The terms on which country and suburban freeholds may be had are often stated in plain figures, but these are not of much use as a pointer, being too often qualified by the words "Or offer." ARBITER.

AGNEW'S

EXHIBITION

of

ENGLISH
LANDSCAPES

and

FIGURE
SUBJECTS

NOW OPEN

43, OLD BOND STREET
LONDON, W.1



E. C. WILLIAMS

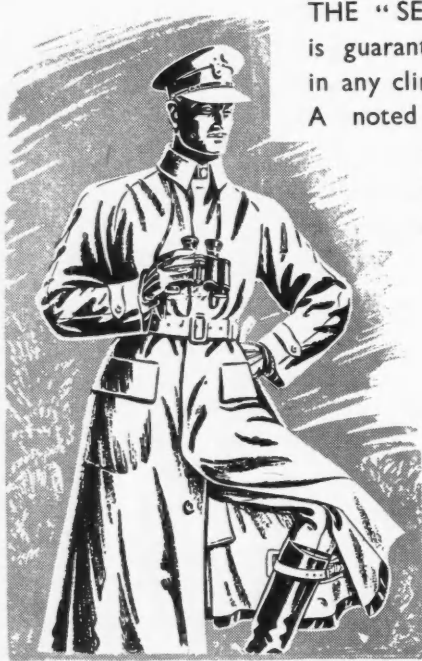
AN OLD MILL ON THE MEDWAY

25½ x 33½ inches

(The above Picture is included in the Exhibition)

CORDINGS

SERVICE WATERPROOFS



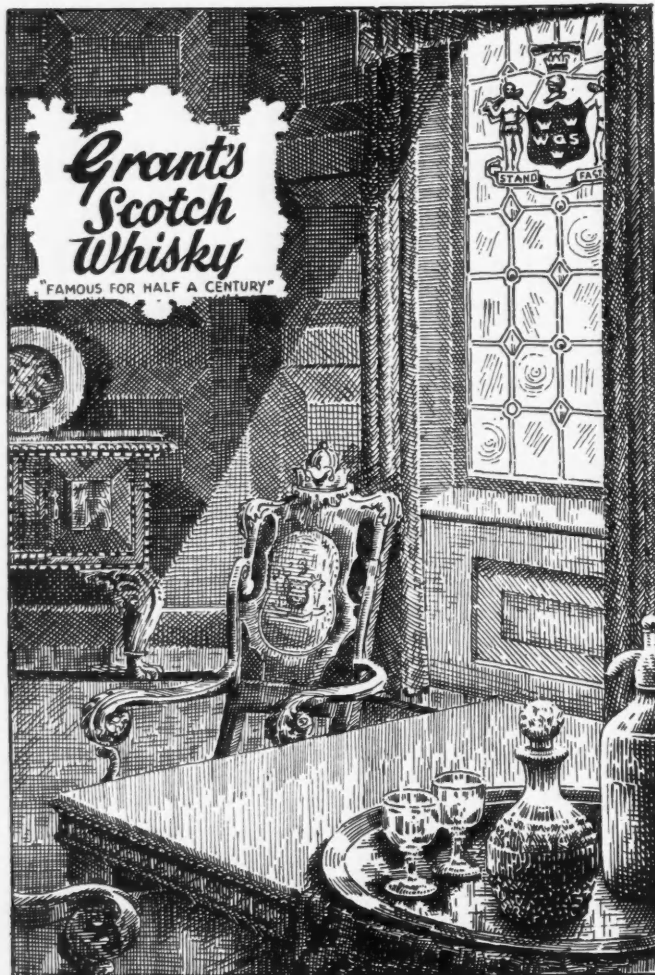
THE "SERVICE" COAT is guaranteed waterproof in any climate—for years. A noted military coat and an excellent waterproof for general wear.

Officers are invited to write for List and Patterns

19 PICCADILLY, W.1 and CORDING HOUSE, 35 ST. JAMES ST. SW.1

Telephone: REGENT 0830

Telephone: WHITEHALL 1401



NEW BOOKS

A QUESTION FOR US ALL

A Review by HOWARD SPRING

NOT even the bitterest enemy of the British Commonwealth of Nations, I imagine, would accuse it of being a war-making institution. Even the Nazis cannot bring this charge, for one of their main gibes has been that Britain is effete, and, to a Nazi, that merely means unwarlike. We have, indeed, been an unwarlike people; nevertheless, we have been a fairly heavily armed people. Why? So that we might keep the peace. That, I suppose, would be the answer.

TWO FAILURES

But we haven't succeeded in keeping the peace. Twice in this century devastating war has broken out. We won the first; we hope to win the second; but who in his senses wants either to win or to lose wars? In so far, then, as our primary duty and intention was to maintain the peace rather than go to war, we have twice in this century disastrously failed. Again, why?

Mr. Lionel Curtis endeavours to answer this question—the most important question a civilised man can ask himself to-day—in a booklet called *Faith and Works* (Oxford University Press, 2s.).

It is necessary that people should know something about those who write for them, so let me tell you something about Mr. Curtis. He was one of Lord Milner's young men in South Africa after the Boer War. In 1909 he began an intensive study of the nature and purpose of the British Empire. He devoted some years to the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms in India and to the establishment of the Irish Free State. In the main, he says, "my life has been given to political research detached from party affiliations."

SELF-INTEREST

I shall not here deal with the opening part of the book, which briefly examines the religious foundation of social life; but I may comment, in passing, on the significant fact that more and more writers are uninterested in discussing man's status and potentialities unless it can first be assumed that there is a basis of values to lift the whole discussion off the merely scientific and material plane. "The idea," says Mr. Curtis, "that self-interest can bind men together, which inspired the teaching of the Manchester School, absurd from the outset, has been disproved by its failure in practice." It is worth noting here that, at this time of writing, a meeting is pending in Manchester, called by representative citizens, including business men, to consider how a Christian morality may become the basis of life after the war; and further that the Manchester City Council has raised the question of opening its meetings with prayer. Whatever else these portents may mean, they make clear a widespread and profound apprehension of some gigantic disaster lying four-square upon the road of material interest.

Well, we must leave all that, for Mr. Curtis's book is concerned with works as well as faith, and it is with

his practical proposals that I must here deal. In this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland there are 47,000,000 people. That these few people "were alone responsible for the peace, order, and good government of 440,000,000 politically backward people was, throughout the English-speaking world, assumed as part of the order of nature. They and they only were responsible for defending this vast Empire as a whole, for the measures required to prevent attack on it and attempts to dismember it."

Mr. Curtis's basic point is that we should here and now recognise the unpalatable truth that Great Britain, standing alone, is no longer able to discharge this task. "While allowing and encouraging Dominion to think that we still undertook to defend every country under the Crown, we never recognised ourselves, and, therefore, we never told the Dominions, that we now utterly lacked the power to give effect to that undertaking." And it was not only the Empire. "When we guaranteed the frontiers of Belgium, were we really able to defend them in fact?"

THE DOMINIONS' PART

The author gives illuminating figures to show the extent to which this burden has fallen on the few who live in the mother-country. He quotes this from an article written by Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond in *The Fortnightly Review*: "The expenditure per head of population on the Navy by the several Dominions and the United Kingdom was given by the late Lord Lothian . . . for the financial year 1909-10 as follows: United Kingdom: 15s. 6d.; Canada nil; Australia 1s. 6d.; South Africa 1s. 6d.; New Zealand 2s. 2½d.; Newfoundland 3d. An increase in the Dominion contributions was agreed to in the conference of 1909, but the disproportion still remained and has never been adjusted."

THE COST OF SINGAPORE

Or take the case of Singapore. "It was fortified," says Mr. Curtis, "at a cost of £18,234,000. To this cost New Zealand contributed £1,000,000, Hong Kong £250,000, Johore £500,000, the Federated Malay States £2,000,000. The balance of £14,000,000 was paid by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom." In any case, as Sir Herbert Richmond points out, Singapore was "a sentry box without a sentry." Although it had been proposed to build an Eastern Fleet based on Singapore, nothing was done, though the suggested apportionment of cost was heavy enough on Britain—75 per cent., against Australia's 20 and New Zealand's 5.

Mr. Curtis thinks that after the war "it could be pointed out to the Dominions that a government which commanded the whole resources of the British Commonwealth would be strong enough to lay the spectre of war for the next generation. . . . The formulation of a practical proposal which any one Dominion government was prepared to recommend to

its own electorate would lift the question to a new plane."

This would be a beginning, not the end. "It is my fixed belief that the problem of security for the United Nations will only be solved when the peoples of the American and British Commonwealths have merged their resources under one organic government chartered with their common defence. Nothing short of that will complete the task of the Atlantic Charter to which the United Nations are pledged. That is the objective which, when achieved, will in time lead on to the ultimate objective—a world government in the final sense of that word."

A SUPRA-NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

And here at last we come to what Mr. Curtis is really after. It is not merely a question of all the parts of the British Commonwealth shouldering a burden fantastically, and now impossibly, heavy for Great Britain alone. It is not even—immense as that step would be—a question of the British and American Commonwealths coming together for defence. It is a question of finding how many nations will consent to shed some part of their sovereignty in order that a supra-national sovereign body may pool all their resources for this stupendous purpose.

The author quotes a pregnant phrase of George Washington's: "Influence is not Government." He would not have his supra-national body composed of, or supported by, vague well-wishers of humanity. It would be a government, nothing less, as authoritative upon the matters within its sphere as the Federal Government of the United States is authoritative over the governments of the States.

What we have now, says Mr. Curtis, is national law and international anarchy. Every accession of a state to the great confederation he envisages would diminish this anarchic fringe and widen the province of common endeavour.

SECURITY FIRST

Should some such confederation come about, the effect would be socially beneficial within each state, for the statesmen there, relieved of the task of maintaining peace, could concentrate upon the social reforms which they now neglect. "The international government which derives its authority from an international electorate must have power to make security a first charge on all the resources of all the peoples to whom it is responsible. The national governments must have all the powers they need to see that the balance of national resources secures, so far as possible, a better life for the people to whom they are responsible."

THE RIGHT DIRECTION

There, in outline, is the argument of what I take to be a far-seeing and important pronouncement. I make no apology for devoting so much space to a pamphlet. There are plenty of cheerful novels, and this and that, which I might have written about; but we live to-day at a great turning-point in human affairs when above all things we should concern ourselves with the steps that lie ahead. Victory is not enough: it can be dust and ashes as we have once already learned in this generation. War takes down the signposts. So we are going back upon our road, and it is time some were up in our mind. *Faith and Works* seems to me to be pointing in the right direction.

Nevertheless, there are one or two considerations of caution to be urged. The analogy of the United States of America is rightly stressed, but those States began with three enormous advantages: contiguity of territory, a common language, and (on that soil) no tradition to speak of. There was, further, a whole continent yet to be explored: a tremendous safety-valve for social emotion. It must not be overlooked that, despite these advantages, America's bitterest war before this present one was fought *after* the Union had been brought about. The possibility of civil war to preserve union must not be ruled out of human account. The Union of Soviet Republics, like the United States of America, is composed of a free association of peoples; and as Mr. Arthur Rhys Williams remarked in his recent book *The Russians*, though the constitution guarantees to each republic the right to secede, "doubtless a republic would have a hard time in seceding." Doubtless, indeed.

A COUNTER-ORGANISATION

That, then, is one thing: there can be no guarantee against schism, with all the dire consequences that that would imply. Another thing is this. The integration of a number of states, all moved by a roughly identical inspiration, might easily lead to a counter-organisation of states whose ideals were different. It is not easy to believe that an association for defence purposes of, say, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States of America and one or two smaller powers, would not tend to promote a similar association between Germany and Japan and such peoples as by force or promise they could induce to join them. With the world thus ranged into two camps, and with physical science advanced beyond even its present possibility to destroy, it is easy to see how the temptation to conquer the world (which would be the consequence of victory for one or other of these mighty antagonists) could set going a conflict whose horrors would make even those of to-day seem a pleasant dream.

AFTER THE TUMULT

These, as I see it, are possibilities to be set over against the more hopeful possibilities that Mr. Curtis outlines. They do not condemn his ideas: they merely demand their more careful scrutiny. One thing is certain: the end of this war will not be the end of the conflict in which mankind is engaged. The war has merely pushed to the forefront issues that have long been latent and that the war itself in the nature of things cannot settle. In the silence after the tumult we shall have to listen for the still small voice; and perhaps in this book we hear something of its premonitory whisper.

MANY of the "new gardeners" who do not always find some expert ready at hand with counsel will be glad of something new in the way of gardening books—the *Encyclopædia of Garden Health: Vegetables and Fruit* (My Garden, 1s. 6d.). It is divided into three sections—*Manures and Fertilisers*, which includes complete feeding recipes; *Pest and Disease Control*; and *Garden Hygiene*. There are also Pest and Disease identification charts, and altogether it should make the gardener's warfare on the garden's foes a much better directed effort. It will be extremely useful to be able to turn up the reference to any plant one is growing or to any pest that is assailing it and find at once the best cultural advice and methods of extermination.

Guerilla's daughter



Far away, beyond where the smoke hangs on the distant horizon, her father is fighting our enemy the Japanese. That takes courage. But it takes money, too! Who is looking after his little daughter? Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Please send her money—pounds or even shillings, to keep China strong and healthy. Money for medicine, equipment and supplies. Give generously, and please send your gift *now*! No cause could be more worthy or more urgent.

Donations to **THE HON. LADY CRIPPS**

UNITED AID TO CHINA FUND

(Regd. under War Charities Act, 1940)

(Dept. F.V. 124) 57 New Bond St., London, W.1. Mayfair 6911/3

Space donated by the Manufacturers of ROYAL "EDISWAN" LAMPS



stand by China



You wouldn't
run over me,
would you?
For your sake
and mine...
Always fit...



FERODO
BRAKE LININGS

FERODO BRAKE LININGS MAKE MOTORING SAFE





PHOTOGRAPHS DENES

● A blue that is brighter than navy for a linen suit that has tiny white flowers inlet on the pockets, sleeves and collar. Walpoles.

● Striped shirting, a material that washes and wears for years, with shield shaped pockets and a collarless neckline. Navy and white or black and white. Walpoles.



MOST people had kept coupons for a summer frock this year judging by the enormous number of orders which swamped the much depleted staffs of the great stores. The good war news coincided with good weather and women felt like a change. The tailored frocks in linen-like rayon weaves took the honours, with the two-coloured print ensembles of dress and matching jacket as runners up. Novelties continue to appear in spite of all the difficulties, and what the designers are unable to do in the way of unlimited pleats, pockets and embroidery, they express in colour, cut and all kinds of ingenious ideas which make the styles of 1943, plain though they are, different from the styles of 1942. Shirt-waist frocks, for instance, though still trim and tailored, have bishop's sleeves, or gathers or tucking when the sleeves are short, and look less severe than last year. Skirts are, on the whole, longer and most of the short skimpy effects have been banished. The

prettiest prints are the neat, all-over two-coloured ones and have narrow white piqué collars and bow-ties, or vests of a plain colour.

The tailored rayons are equal to any frocks produced in Paris or New York before the war. The firm canvas weaves can be as impeccably cut as the men's suitings, and the colour range is attractive. Great play is made with the two pockets allowed by law. They are slung below the belt, which then slots through, flapped like a Norfolk jacket, double seamed round three sides, or given a pillar-box opening. Most of the frocks button down the front; so they can be easily ironed. Necklines are closed and open, fifty-fifty. The rich red of the clove carnation is shown by Debenham and Freebody and is decidedly popular this summer, as it mixes so effectively with grey, navy and black, one of which is the basic scheme of most wardrobes. The yellows are attractive, too, and there are sweet-pea pinks, a vivid turquoise and a pale sky-blue, as well as navy and a warm chestnut

brown. Two tones of one colour are a smart combination—two greys for instance, or banana and brown, or navy and powder blue. Debenham's have these linen-like rayons in jaspé effects that look like a fine tweed, in pinstripes, as well as the monotonous I have mentioned. They show an admirable range of Utility designs among the plain series. Among the tailored suits and jumper suits at Harvey Nichols are smart biscuit coloured ones with gold metal buttons. They are shown with shady panama hats, the same shade, banded with navy and crimson, and hand-crocheted gloves in the same straw shade. These suits are tailored as severely as a man's; some have short sleeves, some long. Other suits in slub linens, strawberry pink or corn yellow, have vertical pockets with a pillar-box flaps and are made with pouched backs and tight basques to the jackets. The corn-coloured suit worn with a dark red carnation on the lapel, a red crocheted snood and gloves, makes an attractive town or country

Quality

Lingerie

SAVES
COUPONS

A perfectly cut pyjama in an attractive fabric of artificial silk and wool, with the appearance of a heavy silk linen. In mustard, sage or rose. **86/7**

W.X. Size **93/8**
(8 coupons)

A delightful nightdress in good quality artificial crepe de Chine, cut on Empire lines with dainty frill; the skirt is generously cut on the bias. In ivory, sage, rose and peach. Intermediate value. **£3.13.0**
(4 coupons)

(Please send correct number of coupons when ordering by post.)

Debenhams & Freebody
WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.1

Debenhams, Ltd.

MORLEY

made it!



Ladies tailored shirt
in striped poplin with
trubened collar
typical of Morley and

JENNERS
PRINCES STREET EDINBURGH
LIMITED

outfit. A blue, brighter than navy, is another useful summer colour for these suits. It is equally smart with dark red, white, chamois, or pale blue summer accessories.

For the young girls off duty from the Services or factories, there are striped and checked washing frocks, and gay striped gingham, with gathered skirts and a band at the hem with the stripes used horizontally. The round collarless necks with tight peasant bodices are very youthful; some have long bishop's sleeves and round yokes that slip over the top of the arms. Fresh-looking flowery crêpes have narrow frills running in a semi-circle from each armpit, with the part below the waist used to edge the pockets. These tie at the back and colours are rose pink and white, buttercup yellow and white, or china blue and white. Flowered cotton dirndls at Walpoles are gay as a June border, with full bunchy skirts and the pattern arranged in stripes. The plum and blue, or green and tawny brown gingham are made in the same style. Walpoles have a series of multi-coloured crêpes, cut to give height with their V-necklines and crossover bodices. These are slimming; so are the straight lines of the spot silk jersey frocks which have pleated skirts and open necklines and come in dark shades and black.

SKIRTS in slub linen in bright colours, such as grass green or cherry red, are pretty worn with long-sleeved white shirts and jerkins of matching leather. The linen is so thick and coarse in weave that it looks like a tweed. The shirt is made in fine cotton material with a white cloqué stripe. These outfits look well with round skull caps of suede that match the jerkins



Striped cotton treated with a process that makes it crease-resisting, with the stripes worked all ways. Lillywhites.

or with snoods. The new snoods are made from looped braid or strips of leather or fine straw in lattice designs. For evening, there are charming ones in fancy openwork braid with serrated edges and a looped band at the bottom that makes a fringe over the neck. Others are worked in white and black, round and round, and look like a frilly Victorian doily. For country, snoods are plain in coarse thick yarns, the coarser the smarter.

The shortage of materials for millinery, especially straw, has led to all kinds of developments. Hats are being made from plaited string with an open top like a funnel; from fine plaited horsehair in bright colours. The lace is almost like net, and stiff; the general effect is of a thick plaited crinoline straw, and, of course, very light in weight. A gay little sailor in this material by Strassner in cherry red with a tiny brim is being sold to set off plain black frocks. For the older woman there are white piqué sailors with the material plaited round the crown and a navy veil that falls over the face. These are very becoming hats and they are at Debenham and Freebody's, who also have the string ones which are gay little contraptions but need to be worn with great assurance. Molho is showing haloes of chip straw with a ribbon spanning the crown and tying at the back with streamers. These can be worn successfully at several angles; they save straw and are becoming with light summer frocks. Large hats at Molho's have oval-shaped brims dipping slightly over the face, oval crowns and broad taffeta ribbons tying in a bow under the brim at the back. Toast brown with black ribbons is a useful combination. P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

*Designed by
the White
House*

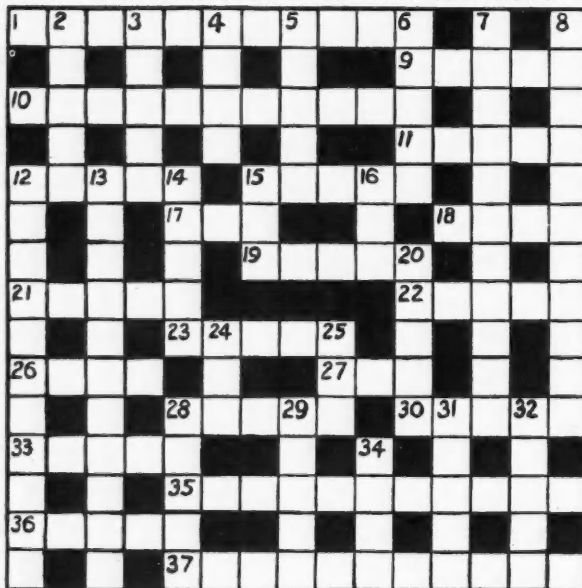


THIS most elegant and absolutely undetectable maternity two-piece, is one of Barri's latest models. Designed by the White House, it is in navy crepe, with collar and cuffs of white sharkskin.

BARRI MODELS
obtainable only at
**THE WHITE
HOUSE LTD**
LINEN SPECIALISTS
51, NEW BOND ST W.I.

CROSSWORD No. 697

A prize of two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 697, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, June 10, 1943.



Name

Address

SOLUTION TO No. 696. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of May 28, will be announced next week.

ACROSS. 1, Misadventure; 8, Lorelei; 9, Drastic; 11, Nothing; 12, Rentier; 13, Jolts; 14, Tasteless; 16, Solferino; 19, Given; 21, Intwine; 23, Sparrow; 24, Errhine; 25, Opaline; 26, A long time ago. **DOWN.** 1, Marital; 2, Sallies; 3, Dziggetai; 4, Eider; 5, Trainee; 6, Ratline; 7, Blind justice; 10, Curds and whey; 15, Snowstorm; 17, Lateral; 18, Edition; 19, Granada; 20, Vertigo; 22, Exert.

ACROSS

1. From which the gilt is often removed (11)
9. Moors domiciled? (5)
10. Congreve's affectionate tit for tat (three words, 4, 3, 4)
11. Is in ale, though in church (5)
12. Couchant (5)
15. May be productive of a clean sweep (5)
17. Pity for the herbalist (3)
18. Socially and intellectually an undesirable (4)
19. "Silent, bare, and temples lie." —Wordsworth (5)
21. Hirsute (5)
22. Defensive support (5)
23. Balkan city (5)
26. Some following makes for good looks (4)
27. A poet wrote that Milton's voice was like the sound of it (3)
28. Bring up the wraith! (5)
30. Urgency (5)
33. Poe told of the fall of his house (5)
35. "Not a stag's in!" (anagr.) (11)
36. For ever and ever (5)
37. Field of a royal rendezvous (three words, 5, 2, 4)

DOWN

2. Has a hard appearance, though merely a device of language (5)
3. Colour of Marvell's thought in a shade to match (5)
4. Stock (4)
5. Governor who can give us inches (5)
6. Experienced by Gerontius (5)
7. What makes the kitchen glitter (three words, 4, 3, 4)
8. Pons asinorum (two words, 5, 6)
12. Dwellings without black-out (11)
13. Hiawatha, for example (two words, 6, 5)
14. Regiment of sober hue (5)
15. Proper place for 12 across (3)
16. See 1 (3)
20. She was buried in the field of Mahpelah (5)
24. We pursue nothing (3)
25. Tree (3)
28. The end of France is not here (5)
29. Sing (5)
31. Mimicking, but there's a point in it! (5)
32. The sum of it (5)
34. Game of looping the loop? (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 695 is
Mr. J. E. Vernon,
Harrison House, Dorchester, Dorset.



Satin simplicity

In glorious quality pure silk satin, this well cut cami-knicker is made entirely by hand. Most lingerie shades. Bust 32-36. Satin 85/-. Crepe de chine 68/11, Princess slip, satin 99/3, Crepe de chine 81/9

Part packing and postage 1/3. Cami-knicker, 3 coupons. Princess slip, 4 coupons, signed on back if sent by post

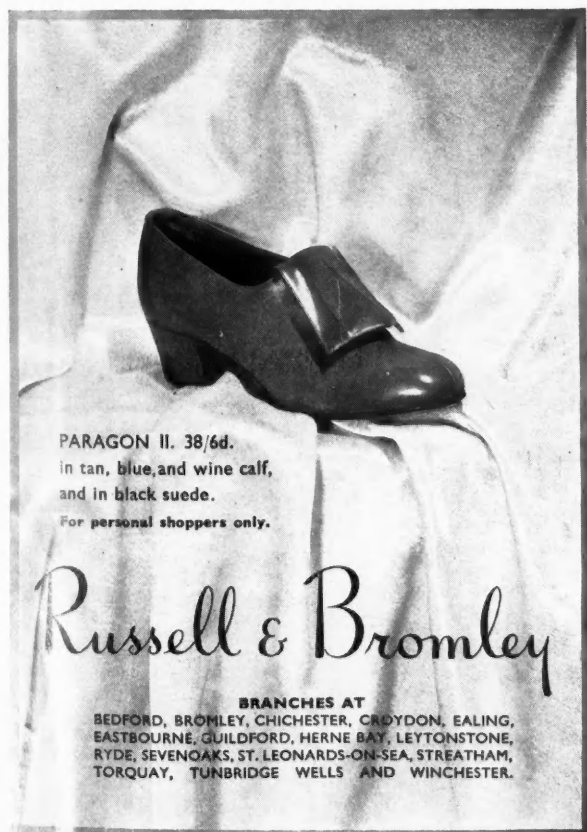
Walpoles

Furnishing Fabrics

A large selection at reasonable prices — while the stocks last

NEW BOND STREET

Corner of Oxford Street





LOTUS Veldtschoen

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

"I have had these Veldtschoen Boots for about 15 years. Hundreds of times I have worn them on my fishing outings through wet grass and swampy land. I have often been wet through but always my feet have been bone dry and warm as toast."

During the War, 1914-18, Lotus Ltd. made 54,751 pairs of Veldtschoen Boots. Worn exclusively by Officers on active service overseas, only 76 pairs failed to give complete satisfaction.

TILL VICTORY IS WON THE SALE OF LOTUS VELDTSCHOEN IS RESERVED TO MEMBERS OF H.M. FORCES

n
DOF

...s of
...ve ser-
...action.

RCES